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THE

Country GUIDE

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What To Do with the Japs?

Only Saskatchewan offers to settle them on the land

By CHAS. L. SHAW



IT will not be as easy to dispose of the Japanese problem in Canada as the announced program of the Canadian government indicates. The opposition to Japanese, springing up in almost every province, indicates that the Japs are not the only people likely to resist the government's plans to resettle them east of the Rockies.

Basically, this is how the government approaches the question: The Japanese will be offered the option of (1) deportation to Japan after the war—or before if it can be arranged; (2) Remaining in Canada if they are found satisfactory, but on condition that they stay away from the west coast.

There are about 23,000 Japanese in Canada today, and nearly all of them lived in coastal British Columbia before Pearl Harbor's repercussions. All of them have now been removed from the coastal area, but some 16,000 of them are still west of the Rockies. The government would like to see practically all the Japanese east of the Rockies, although there seem to be formidable practical obstacles to such a program even should the Japanese show great eagerness to trek eastward, which they probably won't.

The chief hurdle to be overcome is the antagonism of the provinces. Judging from a survey recently made, Saskatchewan is the only province ready to experiment with Japanese settlement and employment on a fairly extensive scale, and even that policy is subject to modification. Quebec has flatly declined to have anything to do with the proposal, and other provinces have indicated attitudes ranging from lukewarm antipathy to definite hostility.

A Long-term Proposition

However, there is a prospect that negotiations may lead to a more conciliatory feeling. It is possible that when some of the provincial spokesmen were questioned they merely expressed a preference rather than outright opposition. No one readily agrees to an unpleasant operation, but that doesn't mean that the operation isn't carried out. It is safe to say that wholehearted co-operation will be required of all provinces if the government's program is to be carried out. British Columbians quite naturally feel that they should not be saddled with the Japanese problem, as was their exclusive experience before the war, and for strategic reasons as well as others Ottawa agrees. But the Japanese who don't remain in British Columbia won't just disappear. They must find locations elsewhere in Canada.

Probably the difficult and complicated business will not be settled until long after the war. Much will probably depend on the general policy to be adopted by the United Nations when peace is won, and before that Canada is likely to be guided to some extent by what the United States does with its own allotment of some 120,000 Japanese. At the moment there appears to be sharp contrast between Canadian and American policy. In the United States, some Japanese have been authorized to return to the coast from their relocation areas when they have shown proof of good behavior. In Canada, a Japanese would not be permitted to return to the coast even if he wore a halo.

It seems probable that in many areas previously settled by Japanese in British Columbia there will be large communities of returned soldiers after the war. The Japanese knew good land when they saw it, and they knew how to make

it yield bountifully. They controlled much of the best bottom land in the Fraser Valley and in the Okanagan, and now much of this acreage is unoccupied. Should the Japanese lands be taken over by ex-service men everyone will be happy—probably even the Japanese, who will be compensated and who no doubt realize that they could never resettle so near the coast on an amicable basis.

Returned Men Will Get A Break

Many farm communities in British Columbia have set up special committees to study problems of veterans' rehabilitation. In the Okanagan, for instance, a committee has recommended that preference be given to returned men who went overseas from that particular district and that the land unit to be provided them for fruit growing should not be less than 15 acres.

Returned men and women would be given priority as regards employment, land, water rights or other concessions under the government's plans for rehabilitation.

Just how British Columbia's offer of a million acres to veterans under the terms of federal legislation passed some time ago will work out remains to be seen. There has been no official statement on the subject, but it has been reported that Ottawa is not particularly keen about the proposition, the reason being that the lands affected are somewhat remote from the larger settled districts. Both Ottawa and Victoria have reason to remember with a sigh the experience of veterans' resettlement after the last war. In British Columbia, few of these projects were blessed with any degree of success.

Benefiting from this bitter memory, the governments are likely to be much more liberal to the returned men wishing to settle on the land after this war. What was chiefly lacking in the previous instance was continuity of management, supervision and assistance. The settlers were left to work out their own salvation with a minimum of expert advice; few practical farmers wondered why they failed.

New processes improving the appearance, taste and nutrition value of apple juice may this year eliminate waste of apples in the Okanagan, according to F. E. Atkinson, of the Summerland Experimental Station.

Last season, owing to deficiency of plant equipment and lack of labor, the industry was unable to make effective use of all apple surplus, but conditions will be better this year, and a new process for introduction of vitamin C is expected not only to improve the market but greatly increase the market for it. The new process, incidentally, effects such concentration that water may be added without loss of quality or flavor.

Cheap Power for Farmers

The 1945 session of the legislature will probably bear out predictions and become chiefly notable for the passage of legislation giving effect to the government's rural electrification program.

A bill providing for the expenditure of up to \$10 million seems reasonably sure to be passed. This money will be spent in provision of a commission to administer a group of power plants to be taken over or built by the government in areas not now served. The basic idea is to take cheap power to the farmer.

Whether the government's policy is eventually extended to include the B.C. Electric Railway and other large corporations may be determined at the next provincial election, whenever that happens to be. Premier John Hart has been unable to find any precedent for a provincial or state government taking over and operating street railways and power distribution in a municipality, and he doesn't propose to set one himself, unless there is an unmistakable demand for it.



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TIME

Marches Past

THE Country GUIDE

The End Is In Sight

THE West Wall, the Siegfried Line, the Maginot Complex, behind which the Nazis withdrew last summer, has cracked and folded. The Allies have stopped the watch on the Rhine. They crossed that boasted river barrier in their swimming tanks as if it had been a trout stream. One bridge had been left intact, for the Nazis can blunder, you know, and in no time the engineers had a dozen meccano gangplanks thrown across to rush more troops and supplies over. April Fool Day dawned with the Allied armies deep in the heart of Deutschland.

The war has been moving forward so rapidly that even the war correspondents, who are supposed to be everywhere, couldn't keep up with it. At this rate the Allies will be in Berlin before this issue reaches its readers. But no prognostications regarding the war are offered. All that can be said is that Hitler's war machine begins to look like a junk pile and his regime like a lame duck.

The Germans were never sure that they were going to win this great gamble of theirs. They had two blueprints for the postwar world, one to use in case they won and the other in case they lost. They also had plans for fighting a long drawn out last ditch war to the knife and the knife to the hilt in the Bavarian and Tyrolean Alps. There they have prepared fortifications, piled up supplies and there they have moved important prisoners such as the king of Belgium, Petain and Laval. There they may move the king of Denmark. But the rush of Allied motorized military might across Germany from west to east promises to cut off this Nazi movement from north to south.

Among the mopping up jobs will be cleaning out nearly 150,000 bypassed Germans in seaport garrisons. The Allies have only two big ports, in good condition, on the Channel. The ports of southern France are inconvenient. The Nazis still hold several. Here is the list of German garrisons to be expunged from Biscay ports: Lorient, 20,000; St. Nazaire, 35,000; La Rochelle, 20,000; Royan, the port of Bordeaux, 30,000. Then 26,000 Germans still pollute the soil of the Channel Islands while another 15,000 still hold Dunkerque.

When the war is over the Nazis will all be underground. Some millions of them will, fortunately, be dead. But thousands of them will be living and fighting an underground war. It will be a war of assassinations. Local governments of some kind will have to function in occupied Germany by Germans who are willing to work with the Allies. These will become targets for Nazi gunmen. The assassinations have already started in occupied territory. To ferret these hoodlum gunmen out of their rat holes will be a long process.

But above and beyond all is one great and joyous certainty. The massacres, the burnings, the beatings, the hangings, the starvings, the torturings, which human beings, men, women, even little children have suffered from these hellish fiends are about over. The days of the demon inspired genius of destruction, Hitler, are about numbered. The great scourge of which he was the architect has about run its course in blood and agony. The Norwegians, the Danes and the Dutch will soon breathe again the air of liberty. The curtain will soon be rung down on the greatest holocaust that ever was inflicted upon Western civilization.

Back to Mandalay

COME you back, you British Soldier, Come you back to Mandalay, sang Kipling. Come back he did, on the toughest, roughest, forgottenest and now longest front in this war. From China to the Bay of Bengal, over mountain chains, through mountain passes, across steaming tropical jungles, this front extends. On it are British, Americans, Chinese, and, most numerous of all, British Indians. Across a washboard of mountain ranges, through malarial swamps, they have been driving the Japs back.

When the Asiatic war opened the Allies found out something about the Japs. The yellow, bandy legged midgets had schooled themselves in every aspect of trick, sneak warfare. In camouflage, tree-to-tree fighting, diversion, infiltration,

swamp wading, night raiding, forage and supply, they had everything. General Orde Charles Wingate was the first to turn the tables on them. In the spring of 1943, after seven months' hard training, he led a motley crew of Lancashires, Ghurkas and Burmese into action on the Burma front. He had donkeys, elephants, dogs and bicycles for transport. In eight columns he infiltrated through the Jap lines. He was everywhere and nowhere, cutting communications, raiding camps, ambushing marching columns, blowing up bridges, burning airdromes. His supplies were dropped to him from the air as he went. A relative of Lawrence of Arabia, he was killed in an airplane crash in March a year ago.

It was just about that time that the present great military operations got under way. The Japs had launched an assault which had carried them across the line into India. It was brought to a standstill. Then they were pressed back. It is difficult country to fight in. No wheeled vehicle had ever passed from Burma into India. But the advance has now reached Mandalay, in the heart of Burma. It has been greatly helped by Allied air power which has driven the Nips from the skies. Rangoon, the great Burma port, will probably be taken back from the land side, as it was taken by the Japs from the British. Then there will be a short cut to China over the Burma Road, instead of over the Stilwell Road across the mountains from India, described last month. And lest we forget, the Allies in Mandalay are not far from the border of Thailand and French Indo-China. The Rising Sun is setting in southeastern Asia.

The Town Buster

AN 11-ton bomb weighs 22,000 pounds and 22,000 pounds of mostly TNT is a big package of high explosive. Before it made its debut, the previous record was the six-tonner, which could penetrate the 15-foot reinforced roof of a U-boat pen. This new giant firecracker has the effect of a convulsion of nature. It is called a town buster. One trouble with even the six tonners was that, when they hit a railway yard the damage that even they created could soon be repaired. When this new gargantuan monster hits, it leaves a crater 40 feet deep and 250 feet across, which is quite an excavation. It has helped considerably in cracking Germany supply lines; it is used to demolish underground structures. It is 25 feet long, four feet ten inches in diameter and it takes six men half an hour to load it into the belly of a specially adapted Lancaster.

Loan: For Victory

THIS is the tenth war loan. The first two, raised in 1940, were called simply War Loans. The first was for \$200 millions and the second for \$300 millions. In 1941 the twice-a-year Victory Loans were launched. Now they come as regularly as seed-time and harvest and are more certain than the harvest part of the season's operations.

Altogether, the government has asked for \$7,260,000,000 and \$8,748,054,450 has been subscribed. By the end of this year the total will be crowding the 12 billion dollar mark. The Eighth Victory Loan calls for \$1,350,000,000, which is \$50 millions more than was asked for last October and \$150 millions less than was subscribed. Here are the figures for the nine previous loans:

Loan	Objective	Subscribed
Oct.-1944	\$1,300,000,000	\$1,517,000,000
Apr.-1944	1,200,000,000	1,407,576,650
Oct.-1943	1,200,000,000	1,374,922,250
Apr.-1943	1,110,000,000	1,308,716,650
Oct.-1942	750,000,000	991,389,050
Apr.-1942	600,000,000	843,127,900
Oct.-1941	600,000,000	730,376,250
Apr.-1941	300,000,000	324,945,700
Oct.-1940	200,000,000	250,000,000

Of the total, individual subscriptions have taken care of 45½ per cent, business firms 28½ per cent and life insurance companies 12½ per cent. The balance, 13½ per cent, was mostly taken by governments and associations of various kinds.

Lloyd George

LLOYD GEORGE is dead. In another war, when human liberty also hung in the balance, he uttered words which are reprinted here as a fitting tribute to the great man that he was:

"While the army is fighting so valiantly, let the nation behind it be patient, strong, and above all united. The strain is great on nations and on individuals, and when men get overstrained, tempers get ragged and small grievances are exaggerated, and small misunderstandings and mistakes swell into mountains. Long wars, like long voyages and long journeys, are very trying to the temper, and wise men keep watch on it and make allowances for it. There are some who are more concerned about ending the war than about winning it; and plans which lead to victory, if they prolong the conflict, have their disapproval; and the people who are responsible for such plans have their condemnation. Let us keep our eye steadily on the winning of the war! May I say let us keep both eyes! Some have a cast in their eye, and while one eye is fixed truly on victory the other is wandering around to other issues or staring stonily at some pet or partizan project of their own. Beware of becoming cross-eyed! Look neither to the right nor the left. That is the way we shall win. If anyone promotes national distrust or disunion he is hurting his native land. And it makes no difference whether he is for or against the war. As a matter of fact the hurt is deeper if he is for the war, because whatever the pure pacifist says is discounted, and, as far as the war is concerned, discredited.

"Let there be but one thought in every head. If you sow distrust, disunion, discontent in the nation we shall reap defeat. If, on the other hand, we sow the seeds of patience, confidence and unity, we shall garner victory and its fruits. The last ridges of a climb are always the most trying. The climber who turns back when he is almost there never becomes a great mountaineer, and the nation that falters before it reaches its purpose never becomes a great people."

He died the Earl of Dwyfor, but to history the architect of victory in World War I will be known as Lloyd George.



At Yalta the Big Three decided that on April 25, the representatives of the nations which have declared war on the Axis powers should meet in San Francisco to draft a charter for durable peace organization. Hopes and fears for the postwar world centre around the conference which will meet in that salubrious clime. God speed its deliberations!



She never forgot a detail of that afternoon. They quarrelled because she loved him so.

HERO COMES HOME

By JOHN PATRICK GILLESE

A story of two brothers and a girl who shared the family's pride in a brave deed done

THEY walked through the bright of the afternoon, down in Hot Rock valley where songbirds sleep by the water's edge and the rattlers slide into the cool dampness of boulders. Myra's eyes were soft, and Jim knew she was living in yesterday before Pete went to war, made sixty-seven flights over enemy territory, got wounded and was coming home.

Pete, of the carefree laughter, was a hero. They were making last-minute preparations for his homecoming. Tonight he'd sleep in the snug room under the eaves, with Jim again. Mrs. Clark was going around, happier than Jim could ever remember her. Their father's step was lighter than it had been since the morning Pete went whistling down the cool road to the railway.

"Hero!" Jim tried to keep the resentment out of his voice. "I wanted to go to war, too, but they wouldn't take me. I had to stay at home and run the farm. Somebody has to run farms so the heroes can eat . . ."

Myra's honeyed head inclined slightly. She was thinking back to another afternoon when she and Pete walked through the same brightness she was enjoying now with Jim. There was the same ozone in the air, the heat beating from the rocks. It had been a lovely day, one you always remember.

High school kids in love. Very sweet to hold hands and pick your steps along the river bank, keeping a sharp eye for sluggish, hidden rattlers. Pete was going away, and you knew in your beating heart, he'd do as the other young fellows were doing—ask you to marry him, first.

"Honey," he said, sitting down at last and laughing up at her, so the sun seemed brighter on his face, "you're gonna wait for me till I come back, eh?"

For a minute her heart stopped. And yet she never forgot each detail of that moment. A summer afternoon. Pete, bareheaded, his shirtneck open. She wearing white linen that was cool and beautiful.

They quarrelled that day, because she loved him so. She told him how mad-deningly sure of himself he had always

been, all his life. She told him he got along because he'd had good looks, a certain amount of natural charm, and a lot of luck. She said if he didn't want to get engaged at least, that was okay by her. Because she knew his mind. He wasn't going to commit himself, in case there was a more attractive English or Australian girl. Which was all right, too, because she felt they should call it all off till after the war, too . . .

Oh, a lot of silly things it shamed her to remember now. She had been too young, too immature with her emotions. But going through the bright of this afternoon, knowing he was coming home again, she felt the same slow ache crush through her. Being feminine, she still resented Pete's way. If he had come home, broken up or something, needing her—just needing her . . . But to come back the laughing hero people expected he would be . . .

"Anybody," Jim said darkly, "can be a hero if he's lucky. It all depends on the chance you have . . ."

And then he didn't say any more, because, after all, Pete was his brother. And, after all, Pete and Myra had been very close and criticism might make Myra want to defend him . . .

They went up the sun-baked road between the hills. At Myra's gate, Jim turned to her gently.

"Are you coming into town tonight to see him come off?"

Myra lowered her eyes.

"I have to churn."

"Mom's having a sort of informal party. She won't mind you coming over."

NO, she wouldn't. Mom had thought Myra was wonderful. Anybody Pete took to heart, Mom took to heart. She never said much when Jim started going with Myra. When he pointed out that Pete and Myra had called it quits, she just said calmly, "Well, of course,

son. I'm not saying anything, am I?" That was just it.

He repeated awkwardly, "You know Mom likes to have you, Myra."

Myra squeezed his rough brown hand and turned away.

"Tonight, just let all of you get acquainted again." She shaded her face. "Tomorrow evening's Saturday, Jim. If you want to walk with me, you can, Jim. Usual lane."

His face lit up and he promised eagerly. Going home he thought: If it hadn't been for her, I'd never have stayed. And then he thought of Pete's coming home, and the day seemed not so golden—too hot and close.

"Always too big for his pants," he said.

THEY had early supper, and before the men had finished, Mom was scraping dishes and running around from cupboard to sink, hurrying. She was setting up the separator, when Jim and Dad went out to do the chores.

Jim called Rover. The dog sensed the excitement and hurried down the pasture lane for the cows. Dad followed leisurely to open the gate, while Jim harnessed the colts. He worked in the dim heat of the barn, feeling forgotten. Pete had never had any of the dirty work to do around home. If he wanted to go somewhere, do something, he only had to turn on his infectious smile, and that was that. Somebody had to stay behind, to milk or hoe the garden, fix the fence, mend the harness—and that somebody always was Jim. He wasn't the gabby hero type, and he didn't argue.

The cows filed, one by one, into their places, chewing their cud and blowing with every upward lift of their heads. Jim sat down at Bessie, who had teats as thick as rope, and made the rich warm milk foam into the bottom of the pail. Bessie was used to Jim's touch: she relaxed and chewed cud,

blowing ponderously, like a porpoise. When he sat down to milk her, he relaxed, too—almost as if he was in the world where he belonged.

"Lord," Dad said, "it'll be great to have that long fellow around again!"

"Yeah," said Jim, his voice muffled by Bessie's flank. "Imagine us, the family of a hero."

THEY were just going over the crossing when the train whistled. Instantly, Dad smacked the horses with the end of the lines—Dad, who never believed in racing work horses—and the astonished team leaped forward so fast, Jim nearly jerked out of the back seat of the democrat.

There was a crowd at the station waiting. In Hot Rock the only thing to do most of the time was watch the train come in. But this time there was a special crowd, girls in colorful summer dresses, running around and giggling. Some of them even deigned to yell, "Hi, Jim! Oh, there's Jim!" just because he was a hero's brother, and if they were around him, they might soon be around Pete.

He held the fidgety team, while Dad and Mom climbed down to the long plank platform, accepting the best wishes of friends and neighbors. There was a thunder of sound, the dry squealing of brakes, a tremendous cheer, and Pete was dismounting slowly.

"Hi, Hot Rock!" he yelled, and the town nearly went mad.

When the first greetings were over, Pete acted the way a hero should. He stood there, rather thin and plenty tall, trying to smile. "You see," he explained, in the way they loved, "I was looking for a little thing with a mustache," and Jim didn't hear any more because of the high school girls' giggling.

"Anyway," Pete concluded, "here I am. Don't try to kiss me, girls, because my mouth still hurts. Some flak had my kisser's number, and they even had to pull a tooth in the city today."

He hit for the democrat and grabbed Jim's hand.

"Publicity stunt!" Jim thought, but a

Turn to page 35

FARMING is a hazardous occupation. There are more ways of getting hurt on a farm than in any other occupation. Not a week passes but a toll is taken in lives, and in serious injuries and slight, some even embarrassing. The Country Guide has collected about 300 newspaper reports of farm accidents. The following are just a few of them.

There may be something ludicrous about a man getting his overalls caught in the power takeoff and left standing with nothing much on between his hat and his boots, as sometimes happens, but "it ain't funny McGee." Most accidents of this class are far more serious. The number of men who have been terribly injured in this way is large and growing rapidly. There are shields supplied with every machine, but some men will just neglect to use such safeguards. They would use them if they saw a man after he had been wound around a takeoff shaft.

There is the case of the farmer, who was pitched off his tractor and caught in the gangplow that followed. He was dragged for yards until the loose earth, pushed up in front of his body, stopped the tractor. Imagine the agony of a man in that cramped position. One of the plowshares had cut such a tremendous gash in

Some accidents cannot be foreseen, but many of them are preventable

his thigh that he would have bled to death in a matter of minutes if the gash had not been plugged with mud. There he lay, part of the afternoon, all night and into the next day when he was discovered, still living. He died shortly afterward. That man was a wood carver of talent and his work was in wide demand.

Or take the case of the 72-year-old farmer who stepped off a tractor, thinking it was running in neutral. Apparently it reversed itself, knocking him down and running over him. He was pinned to the ground and several of the tractor lugs cut him in the head. The tractor stopped with his head under the wheel. With difficulty he contrived to scratch a hole in the ground large enough for his head to drop into it, relieving some of the pressure of the machine. He was found about eight o'clock in the evening, when he had not returned for supper. Help was called and the tractor lifted off him. He recovered.

In another case a man went to move his tractor out of the way in his yard at night. With the first turn of the crank the engine caught. It was in low gear and it ran him down, seriously injuring his spine. The wheels missed him. There he lay helpless while the tractor made a wide circle and came back at him, and but for a contour in the land would have run over him again. It was a terrifying experience to lay there helpless and watch the tractor circle, as if it were determined to run over him a second time.

Boys have been working manfully to help out in this labor shortage, and some of them have become casualties of the war. In one case a 10-year-old was driving a tractor along a muddy road. His father was ahead of him on a truck and came back to drive the tractor over a bad spot. But he was just a little too late. The boy tried it and the machine slid into the ditch, overturned and pinned him beneath. His injuries proved fatal. A large proportion of tractor accidents occur, not in the fields, but on the roads.

A YOUNG man was fixing his tractor, with the engine running, when he placed a wrench on the machine. It slid off, caught in the flywheel, and was hurled at him, striking him in the head and knocking him out cold, though fortunately he was not seriously injured.

But don't let us get the notion that tractors are more lethal than horses. There are just as many horse as tractor accidents, perhaps more. The horse is a very versatile animal when it comes to inflicting injuries. One farmer was kicked by a horse and sustained a double complicated fracture of the thigh bone. Courageously, he separated the horses and let them loose and then dragged himself to the lee of a bluff. There he was found six hours later and taken to the hospital. Another farmer was leading a horse when it unexpectedly reared. The sudden jerk on the halter shank severed his thumb. Still another had the misfortune to have his collarbone broken when he was crowded in the stall by a horse, and it was some time before he was able to carry on with his farm work. A lad was watering a horse when it bolted and ran, dragging him over half a mile. He had made the mistake of having the halter shank wound around his wrist. The boy was dead when he was picked up.

Here is a typical runaway accident. A young lady was driving a team accompanied by her two brothers, in a democrat, when a

tug broke and the tongue dropped. The two boys jumped, but she clung to the lines in a vain attempt to hold the team. The team dashed into a barb wire fence and she sustained a number of wire cuts besides being bruised and shaken.

A man was binding in the field when he stopped to make an adjustment in the machine. He was working underneath it when the horses started to move, and in some manner a spike was driven into the side of his head, piercing his brain. Fortunately, his little eight-year-old grandson was with him and immediately rushed for assistance. When assistance came the man was unconscious. He was rushed to the hospital for a surgical operation.

by
R. D. COLQUETTE

Riding a horse to school is not without its dangers. Two brothers were thrown off a horse on which they were riding home from school, as it slipped in crossing a mudhole, and both of them broke their right arms. Even a veteran horse wrangler can get the worst of a tussle with a horse. A horse buyer in Alberta was thrown from a wild horse he was trying to ride and trampled under its feet. He suffered internal injuries, a broken pelvis and other hurts.

A less frequent, but still serious cause of fatalities is drowning. Small children are the most frequent victims. A lad was watering cattle. His brother missed him and went to investigate. He found the boy's gloves beside the well. By some mischance he had toppled in. Another frequent cause of drowning is well illustrated by the case of a half-grown boy who was working on a threshing crew. He went out after supper to get cooled off by taking a swim in a dugout. Several members of the crew were with him when he decided to see how deep the water was, lost his footing on the sloping bottom and disappeared under the water. None of the on-lookers was able to swim and they couldn't rescue him.

Beware of little children around that water trough. A mother missed her 16-month-old daughter only a few minutes. She had toppled into the water trough and though artificial respiration was applied for over an hour, life could not be restored to the little body. Irrigation ditches are also a hazard and more than one case has been reported within the last year or so of small children being found drowned in the ditch which passed near the farm house. Water has an attraction for children that is irresistible. There is danger also in driving across swollen streams as in the case of the woman with her 11-year-old son who got into deep water. The boy floated off the wagon, turned over and went down twice. Fortunately a neighbor, who witnessed the accident, swam out from shore and rescued both the boy and his mother.

ONE of the most unusual but tragic cases was that of the little boy who disappeared from home one spring afternoon. A search was started. All night the neighbors combed the countryside. When daylight arrived it was found that the little fellow had gone to a slough and had tried to get out to the water. The ground was muddy. Instead of coming back he struggled on. Finally he could keep his feet no longer and was smothered in the mud.

Every new machine that is invented seems to present a new hazard. One of the most frequent causes of accidents is the combine. Last summer a seven-year-old girl was playing around a combine and had climbed on top of it. She fell off across a rod but fortunately was only slightly injured. In a somewhat similar case, the outcome was tragic. The child fell with his back across a rod and his back was broken. There is the case of a man who was operating a combine when a spring came loose and flew through the air, striking him in the eye.

Threshing machine accidents are still common. One man died three hours after falling on the band cutter of the machine he was operating. He suffered punctured lungs and abdomen and a bad cut in his arm requiring 50 stitches. Last fall, a man was operating a threshing machine when he slipped and fell into the cylinder. Though still living when extricated with difficulty, he died on the way to the hospital, leaving a large family. About the same time, a well-known farmer in his district, had his left hand caught in a pulley which dragged his arm between it and the belt past the elbow. Another belt on the separator caught the unfortunate man and he sustained additional serious head wounds with severe concussion. He was taken to the hospital in a serious condition.

The one-way is the cause of frequent accidents. Some of them are

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Scouting Around

They'll Stay in the Old Home
"YOU have got to make changes in farming," says J. R. Oastler, B.S.A. "If you try a thing and find that nature is against you, the thing to do is to make a change. Try something else."

Mr. Oastler talks from the vantage point of a scientific education to start with, supplemented by a life-long experience in practical farming. He got his degree at the O.A.C. in 1897 and is one of the oldest ranking B.S.A.'s in western Canada. Now 73 years old and with 48 years of active life since graduation, he is planning to take things easier. He has sold most of his land to his son-in-law, who lives across the road, retaining a quarter section and the old home. "Mrs. Oastler prefers to stay where we are," he remarked and he prefers to stay there too.

Mr. Oastler was raised in the Parry Sound District of Ontario. He was a promising youth and got a county grant of \$20 a year to help him through the O.A.C. But even if a dollar was big enough in those days, to blanket a horse, twenty of them fell far short of paying for a year at college. He worked on the college farm during the summer and did chores in the winter to eke out his funds.

After graduation he was with Hon.

With Guide Notebook and Camera

Thos. Greenway for a while. Anyone familiar with early Shorthorn history in Manitoba doesn't need to be told of the Greenway farm at Crystal City. Then young Oastler was at Crookston, Minn., for a spell. In 1905 he linked up with Sir William Van Horn as manager of his farm at St. Andrews, in New Brunswick. It was, and still is, the summer home of the Van Horns, and is a classy spot. In 1912 he came west as manager of the Van Horn farm at Selkirk, in succession to James Yule. He managed the big place until 1924. Then he went farming on his own account.

But he didn't buy an improved farm. It seems strange, but good virgin scrub land has been available until recently for \$2.50 or \$3.00 an acre within 30 miles of Eaton's Winnipeg store. His land is northeast of East Selkirk. He bought in 1922 and started to clean it up in 1924. A section of it was secured and there the Oastlers have made their home for the last 21 years.

It is a general purpose farm, with 50 or 60 sheep, three or four pure-bred sows, and a few cattle. When I called at the place the last time he was getting the harvest in. "We still have horses," he said, "but it is almost impossible to get a man who likes horses. You remember the time when a man would spend half an hour in the morning and another half hour at night currying a team? Not now! It is forcing men to get tractors. But then a tractor speeds up his work and a man can do almost anything with it."

This is another case in which the old couple are retiring on their own place. Mr. Oastler has sold three quarter-sections, with the machinery, to his son-in-law, W. W. Buchanan. Mr. Buchanan was a city boy. The name of his father, D. W. Buchanan, will be recalled by some old single-taxers in this western country. In the early days he contributed occasional articles on the land question to *The Grain Growers' Guide*. His son graduated in arts from the Uni-

versity of Manitoba and then took post-graduate work in economics in the University of Toronto. In the depression he went into poultry farming on a big scale, just across the road from the Oastler place. Mrs. Buchanan is also a graduate in arts. Now the young couple are taking over the Oastler place, except the home quarter.

Mr. Oastler will have most of the home quarter seeded down or worked on shares. He intends to spend most of his time with his plantings. In these days of labor shortage the trees and shrubs have had to be neglected, but he is looking forward to a pleasant time putting them in shape again. Quite extensive plantings of fruit trees and small fruits were made and the windbreak and evergreens make it a homelike place. It is a natural tree country and things certainly grow there. The chief trouble is that unless they are carefully tended they grow too exuberantly, especially in the wet seasons we have had recently. —R.D.C.

The First Dugout at Donnelly

DEMAND for an extension of P.F.R.A. activities is by no means confined to the prairies, or to eastern Canada. Last year, in the Peace River country, I discovered a very serious lack of adequate farm water supply in certain areas, and was fortunate enough to visit the Donnelly district, west of High Prairie, at the very time the first dugout was being excavated under a community scheme originated by Euclide Hebert, District Agriculturist for the Alberta Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Hebert had recognized the lack of water supply as a serious deterrent to the development of the livestock industry and farming generally in his district, and had conceived the idea of forming a co-operative association for

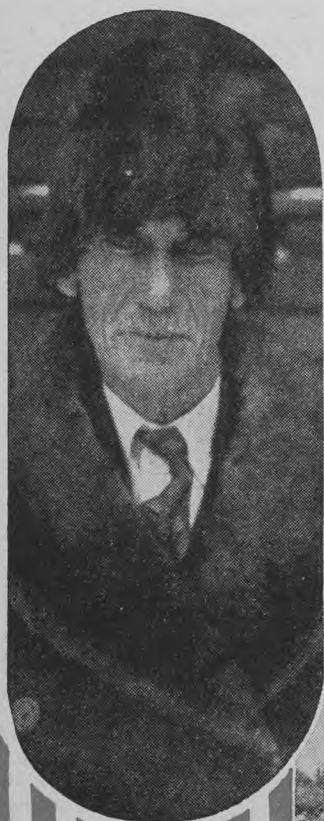
Top left: G. E. DeLong's 14-foot combine at work harvesting 200 bushels of oats per hour.
 Top centre: This 60-bushel barley crop was shouldered high by the first week of August.
 Top right: Tractor and rubber-mounted grain tank makes hauling easy.

the purpose of purchasing the necessary equipment for dugout construction and other similar work. A survey of the district revealed a very large number of farmers who were anxious to assist a scheme of this kind. It was later concluded, however, that there were so many of them that, in the event of an association being formed, the problem would arise as to whose dugout should be constructed first, and as to how long the last man would have to wait before he could benefit from his membership. Finally it was decided that E. Emard should buy the equipment privately and be assisted in financing the purchase by a committee of twelve individuals who volunteered to co-operate to this end.

The dugout illustrated in connection with this article, was the very first one to be constructed under this scheme, and was located on the farm of A. L. Dimsdale, four miles north of Donnelly. Mr. Dimsdale told me that he had very few cattle at the time, but had been forced to sell a good herd of Ayrshires for lack of water. As a result, he didn't care much what the dugout would cost. He had come to the Peace River district from Calgary in 1919, and had farmed seven miles east of his present location, where he had run 125 head of Herefords with his brother.

As I arrived at the farm, a smart shower developed, and we sat in the caboose and talked it out. During this time I heard some echoes of the disastrous thirties, during which period, Mr. Dimsdale said, he had, on one occasion, sold 45 head of prime three-year-old Herefords, that netted him \$9 per head. He had peddled prime three-year-olds by the quarter locally at two cents per pound, dressed, and remarked

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J. R. Oastler, B.S.A.



Centre: The poultry house of W. W. Buchanan, who is taking over most of the Oastler farm.

Above: Excavating the first dugout in the Donnelly (Peace River, Alberta) district, August, 1944, on the farm of A. L. Dimsdale.



Nine Out of Ten Patrons Are Members

By H. S. FRY

By the end of 1943 total assets amounted to \$502,159, of which members' equity totalled \$220,436.

FOR a long time there has existed a more or less general belief that co-operation thrives best under adverse conditions. Proof of the wide acceptance of this belief comes readily to hand, and a clipping from a west coast daily newspaper delivered to the writer's desk even as the first sentence of this article was being written contains this corroborative statement: "Co-operation in Canada has usually developed out of difficulty. . . . It has prospered most in times of difficulty, languishing in prosperous times."

There is an old definition of co-operation, first given by the French economist Charles Gide, in 1884, which I remember only in part, but which says, "Co-operation is the banding together of the weak against the strong." This definition would seem to lend some authority to the adversity theory. Adversity, however, is a relative condition, and among the most adverse conditions conceivable are ignorance, isolation and prejudice. Farmers today are less handicapped by these conditions than they were 30 or 40 years ago. Speedier communication of news and ideas by press and radio has exerted a powerful influence on modern thought. Farmers today are better informed than was the case a generation ago. Markets, both at home and abroad, are better understood. Economic conditions in other countries are a recognizable influence on Canadian agricultural prosperity. The average level of education in rural communities is gradually rising. Science and machinery have forced some degree of enlightenment on the backward minded. In short, conditions favorable to the understanding of co-operation have increased.

Only thus, perhaps, is it possible to explain the rapid and unprecedented development of co-operative activity among farmers in recent years, and particularly, the continuation of such activity even during the war years of record production and record prices.

I was led to some speculation on this subject last summer when I visited the Central Alberta Dairy Pool at Red Deer and saw the numbers of new members of the Pool for the six years ending 1943. In 1938, new members numbered 40. There were 303 in 1939; in 1940, 534; in 1941, 988; with 1,066 in 1942; and 1,096 in 1943. Of course, a number of factors may have entered into this particular example, such as improved management, alteration in membership policy, and increased dairying due to war needs, but the situation in that organization does seem to coincide with, if not actually to represent, a trend of the last few years.

THERE are three chief co-operative dairy organizations in Alberta, known as the Northern, Central and Southern pools. For a time there was no definite division of territory, because this problem did not arise for some years after the Central Alberta Dairy Pool was organized. Beginning about 1925 with one plant at Alix, the 1925 make of creamery butter was 675,510 pounds. In 1930, the make was 1,013,176 pounds, and by 1935 1,532,323 pounds. In the latter year, a condensery was built at Red Deer, and in 1936 a creamery at Bowden was added. Meanwhile, however, the Northern and Southern Pools had also established themselves more firmly, and very soon the necessity for establishing boundary lines developed. A plant had been acquired at Acme, in territory claimed by the Southern Pool. This plant was therefore sold to the southern organization, and boundaries established at the same time. The territory allotted to the Central Alberta Dairy Pool consists of a broad strip from 40 to 85 miles in width across the entire province, approximately including townships 30 to 43.

At the present time, the Central Pool will, in a reasonably good year, have a make of about 4.5 million pounds of butter, in addition to the manufactured products from the condensery; the Northern Pool, with the addition of plants acquired in 1944, would have a butter make of approximately 14 million pounds, and the Southern Pool nearly 500,000 pounds, thus accounting, between the three organizations, for around 50 per cent of the total Alberta creamery butter make.

Like nearly all business organizations, both private and co-operative, a few bad years have been encountered by the Central Alberta Dairy Pool. There was a three-year period, around 1937, when no final payment was possible and no participation certificates, as evidences of the members' equity in the business, could be issued. This was partly due to the difficulty of getting the condensery established. Inefficient operation and the lack of adequate markets created losses sufficient to more than equal the surpluses from the creameries. Since 1940, five additional plants have been secured, including creameries at Red Deer, Elnora, Stettler and Ponoka, and a cheese factory at Delburne. Sales in 1941 and in 1942 were particularly good, with the result that by the end of 1942 a condensery mortgage of \$35,000 had been paid off almost entirely from its own earnings, and a \$15,000 current loan as well.

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Hedley Auld--- Civil Servant

Something about the life and work of Dr. F. H. Auld, Saskatchewan's Deputy Minister of Agriculture

LIFE is full of coincidences, great and small. Last night I was reading the life of a great Canadian, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, as written by O. D. Skelton.

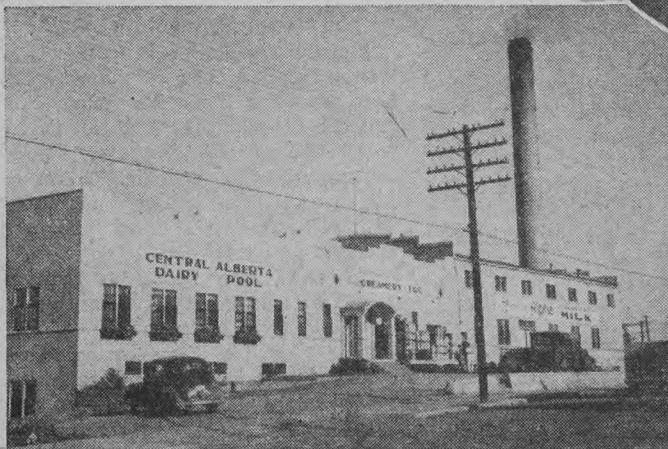
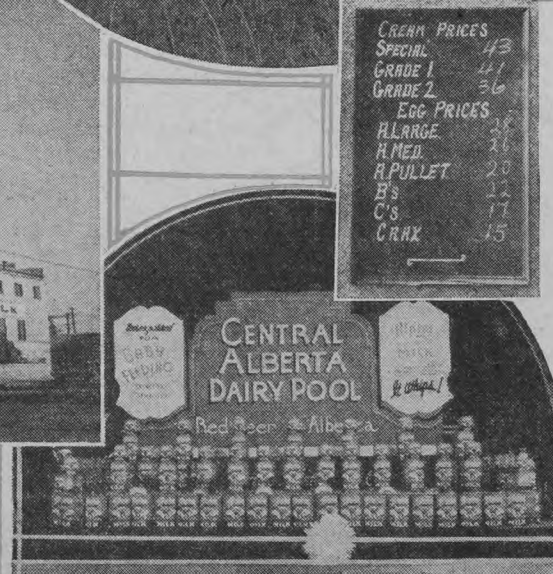
Today I find myself writing about the life of another fine Canadian, Dr. F. H. Auld, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for the province of Saskatchewan. Last night, when I reluctantly laid aside Laurier's Life, I had reached that period in Canadian history when the star of Sir John A. Macdonald was once more in the ascendancy; and the unlucky Sir Alexander McKenzie had been forced to yield the leadership of the Liberal party to the cold, analytical, moody and intellectual Edward Blake. Today, I find that it was in that very period, on June 14, 1881, at Cove Head, Prince Edward Island, that Dr. Auld was born.

There is, however, another link in this chain of coincidence, for it was in 1881 that the late Hon. W. R. Motherwell was graduated from the Ontario Agricultural College and came west to make his fortune. By this time, the "Island" was no longer wooded from shore to shore, nor could the first Auld to settle there have continued to build wooden ships, sail them to England and sell them there. No longer was there any Upper or Lower Canada, but a new, loosely bound Confederation, stretching from ocean to ocean, soon to be strengthened by the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, only four years away. An infant born with the founding of the Red River Colony would have reached, in 1881, man's allotted three score years and ten: The new West, with its boundless prairies and unknown opportunities, was calling. Hard times and the Riel Rebellion were just around the corner.

Twenty-one years later, in 1902, young Hedley Auld attained voting age and bought a ticket for Edmonton. En route, he stopped at Abernethy to visit his brother, a school teacher, and found him boarding at the home of W. R. Motherwell. A job opened up in Abernethy and he stayed there. In 1906, when the Dominion carved the Province of Saskatchewan out of the Northwest Territories and Mr. Motherwell became its first Minister of Agriculture, Hedley Auld became the one and only official of the Dairy Branch, after the Commissioner, W. A. Wilson.

He had been graduated in 1899 from the Prince of Wales College at Charlottetown, and with this background, plus his native ability, he was able to earn advancement. In 1907, he was made Secretary of Statistics for the province; in 1909, Superintendent of Fairs and Institutes; in 1910, Director of Agricultural Extension, operating from the newly established University of Saskatchewan, the site of which he had helped to inspect, in company with Mr. Motherwell, Dean Rutherford, and John Bracken before there was a building of any kind on it. In 1912, the young man of 31 decided to join The Mooney Seed Company, but after two years returned to the Bureau of Statistics and took charge of the correspondence with farmers' creditors, resulting from the crop failure of 1914 in the southwest, and the subsequent moratorium. By 1915, World War I was in progress, and the then Deputy Minister, Major A. F. Mantle, enlisted for overseas. Hedley Auld was appointed Acting Deputy Minister and, following the death of his predecessor, was made Deputy in 1916.

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Good management and an efficient staff have combined to serve 7,000 members of the Central Alberta Dairy Pool through ten plants, including eight creameries, one cheese factory and condensery at Red Deer.

Overnight GUEST

PART IV.—END

ADAM returned from the telephone. "They'll get it," he said briefly. He put the car in motion, then asked: "Why do you want that, Tope?" Tope said abstractedly: "I figure he had Flint fly him up here, and back to New York in the morning. He could give Flint a drink of doped whiskey, say. Flint would take off in the plane, pass out after he got into the air, and crash. Then he couldn't testify . . ."

Adam uttered an ejaculation: "That's awful!"

"I know it," Tope agreed.

"But who, Tope?" Adam insisted. "Who is 'he'?"

Tope said impatiently: "Oh, let me alone, son!" And he said no further word till they came into the borders of North Madderson. Then at last he spoke. "Go to the jail, Adam," he directed. "We'll get something out of Kell now—enough so we'll know how to go at Holdom."

Adam nodded. "Something happened on their trip up here Friday, all right," he agreed. "But I don't see what it was!"

Tope said briefly: "It was a plant, a game, a play somebody tried to stage." "How do you figure that?"

"Because Holdom told Kell to hit him over the head."

Adam nodded. "That's right." He asked eagerly: "That was to make Holdom look like a victim, too? Then you think he . . ."

Tope said grimly: "I think someone made a sucker out of Holdom. Used him. Holdom's a crook, Adam. Always has been, in little ways. You heard Mat, at the quarry; heard what he said about Ledforge filing charges against Holdom, with the Stock Exchange authorities."

"You figure Holdom was double-crossing Ledforge, and knew he would be found out, and killed the old man."

Tope said quizzically: "Ledforge filed those charges himself yesterday, Adam. How could he do that if Holdom killed him Friday?"

They reached the jail behind the courthouse; and when barriers had been removed, they came to Kell.

They found the big man sitting on the cot in his cell, his head between his hands. He did not look up at the sound of their steps, nor when they paused before his cell door. The guard who had led them thus far knew Adam of old, and at the young man's word left them here; and Tope spoke, gently.

"Kell?" he said.

Kell roused, and he came slowly to his feet, the bars between them. He stared;

and then he seemed to remember them.

"I know you, sir," he muttered. "You promised to tell if Mrs. Kell was found."

"Yes, Kell," Tope assented; and he added harshly: "She is found!"

"Where is she, sir?"

Tope said, pitilessly: "The coupé was in the quarry, Kell. We got it out today. She had been murdered, and tied in it, tied to the wheel, before it was run over the precipice into the quarry."

"Dead?" Kell whispered, holding his breath.

"Yes, dead!" said Tope, and the breath came out of Kell in a long sigh, and the big man shivered like a stricken animal. He backed away, his hands up before his face; he slumped down on the cot again. Tope added harshly: "I think you killed her, just as you tried to kill Holdom!"

"I didn't, sir!" he protested. "I didn't!"

"Mr. Holdom says you did!" Tope declared. "You tried to kill him! Because he was chasing your wife, Kell!"

He collapsed, sobbing like a child, his head in his hands. Tope hesitated; but in the end he said: "Well, all right, Kell. I'll wait. I'll come for you—later."

He and Adam returned through clanging bars to the street again. "You think he'll talk?" Adam asked, when they were out of doors.

"I think so. When he's had time to think, to realize that she's dead—that someone killed her . . ."

In the car, Adam asked: "Where now, Inspector?"

"They'll be coming soon," Tope decided, "with Mrs. Kell. Go to Banion's. To the undertaker's. You know where it is?"

Adam knew; and they came presently to their destination. Will Banion's place way out toward the edge of town. Ernest Fray, his pale assistant, suggested that they wait in the chapel just behind the office.

They sat down, and Tope said wearily: "I'm older than I thought, Adam. Not

By BEN AMES WILLIAMS

Events move swiftly to a dramatic close in solving
the Dewain Mill Murder Mystery

ILLUSTRATED BY JON STABLES

"No sir, I didn't sir!"

Tope said inflexibly: "But you weren't alone in this. You couldn't do it alone. Who worked with you?"

Kell mumbled: "Dead? She's dead?"

"Of course," Tope insisted. "You killed her."

"No sir. No!"

"Then did Holdom? Was that why you tried to . . ."

"No, it wasn't Mr. Holdom," Kell answered. "I took him back, left him by the road. But when I came home, she was gone."

AND the big man cried suddenly starting to his feet: "I meant to hit him easy, the way he told me to; but when the wrench started down, I thought about the way he had—bothered her; and I hit harder than I'd meant to."

He caught himself. "Where is she, sir?"

"They're bringing her to town," Tope told him. "What did you do to Mr. Ledforge, Kell? Or did Holdom . . ."

And Kell cried piteously: "Let me alone, sir! Wait. Let me see her first. I can't believe it. Let me see her. Then I'll tell you anything."

up to this night life. Let me rest till they come."

So Adam had leisure for thought, and for conjecture; and he sought hopelessly to piece together the fragments of this puzzle, and found himself constantly more confused. He was glad when at last Doctor Medford arrived, and Tope roused to hear what the medical examiner had to say.

"She was strangled, Tope," the doctor reported. "An ignition wire knotted tight around her throat. I haven't had a chance to check on the drug end yet; came ahead so as to get things ready here."

Tope frowned. "Is she big or little?" he asked.

"Large for a woman."

"Then she was drugged first," Tope said crisply. "He couldn't have overpowered her. He's a small man."

Steps outside; and Cumberland and Joe Dane were here. "Banion's right behind us with the ambulance," Cumberland reported. "Tope, Joe says he can't stand this waiting any longer. Says if you don't do something, he's going to."

Adam saw Joe Dane grin slightly.

"Why, Joe's right," Tope agreed. "I guess it's time to clear it up. We'll want

to get ready to make the arrest."

"Well, I'm glad to hear it, old man," Cumberland said with a heavy relief. "Who is it?"

Tope hesitated. "If I told you myself, you wouldn't believe me," he confessed. "I want you to hear two or three things first from others. Then you'll see I'm right."

"Who?" Cumberland asked. "Who are your—witnesses?"

"Well," said Tope, calmly yet with a deep triumph in his tones, "first one is Holdom. I know enough about what happened so I can make him talk now. He won't want to, because he's in it; but he doesn't know there's murder in the business. When he does, he's bound to tell the truth. He wasn't in on the killing—just the kidnap end. He'll talk, to clear himself of a murder charge."

He had their still attention now.

"And the next is Kell," Tope continued. "He knows just as much as Holdom knows. He's lied to us so far; but he won't lie now. He'll tell all he knows—because his wife was murdered, and he loved her. I saw him awhile ago. He'll talk."

He looked from one to another; wagged his head. "You'll think Holdom is lying," he warned them. "You'll say it couldn't have happened the way he'll tell you it did happen. But I'll show you that it could. Bob Flint was Holdom's pilot. He flew up here Friday night—with a passenger; spent most of the night up here. But he had a girl here, Sally Tennant. Her father's Holdom's gardener. If I know anything about the way a young fellow acts, Flint saw Sally while he was up here. Probably he told her who his passenger was, warned her not to tell."

"But she'll tell now; because that passenger drugged young Flint, after they got back near New York, and after he got out of the plane—drugged him so that Flint went to sleep in the air and crashed and was killed. I'm having an autopsy on Flint's body to prove he was drugged."

HE concluded: "So there you are! Sally Tennant will tell who Flint's passenger was that night, and Kell will tell you what happened to Ledforge on the way up here Friday; and Holdom will tell you why it happened."

"And if you don't believe them, Doctor Loud, the dentist down in Ridgcomb, can possibly tell you what kind of teeth Ledforge had."

Doctor Medford protested in some surprise: "Doctor Loud? But he's dead, Tope."

The inspector whirled on him, stared at him. "Dead?" he echoed.

"Why, yes. He dropped dead two or three weeks ago."

Tope seemed to tremble. "Dropped dead?" he repeated. He shook his head. "We needed him," he confessed.

Ned Quill came in; and Tope spoke quickly.

"You see the Tennant girl, Quill?"

"Sure, had a long talk with her," the trooper replied, and he added: "She'd been to New York to young Flint's funeral. Or whatever you call it. They had him cremated."

Tope suddenly was pale. "Cremated?" he protested in a deep dismay. He whirled to Doctor Medford. "Then they can't do an autopsy."

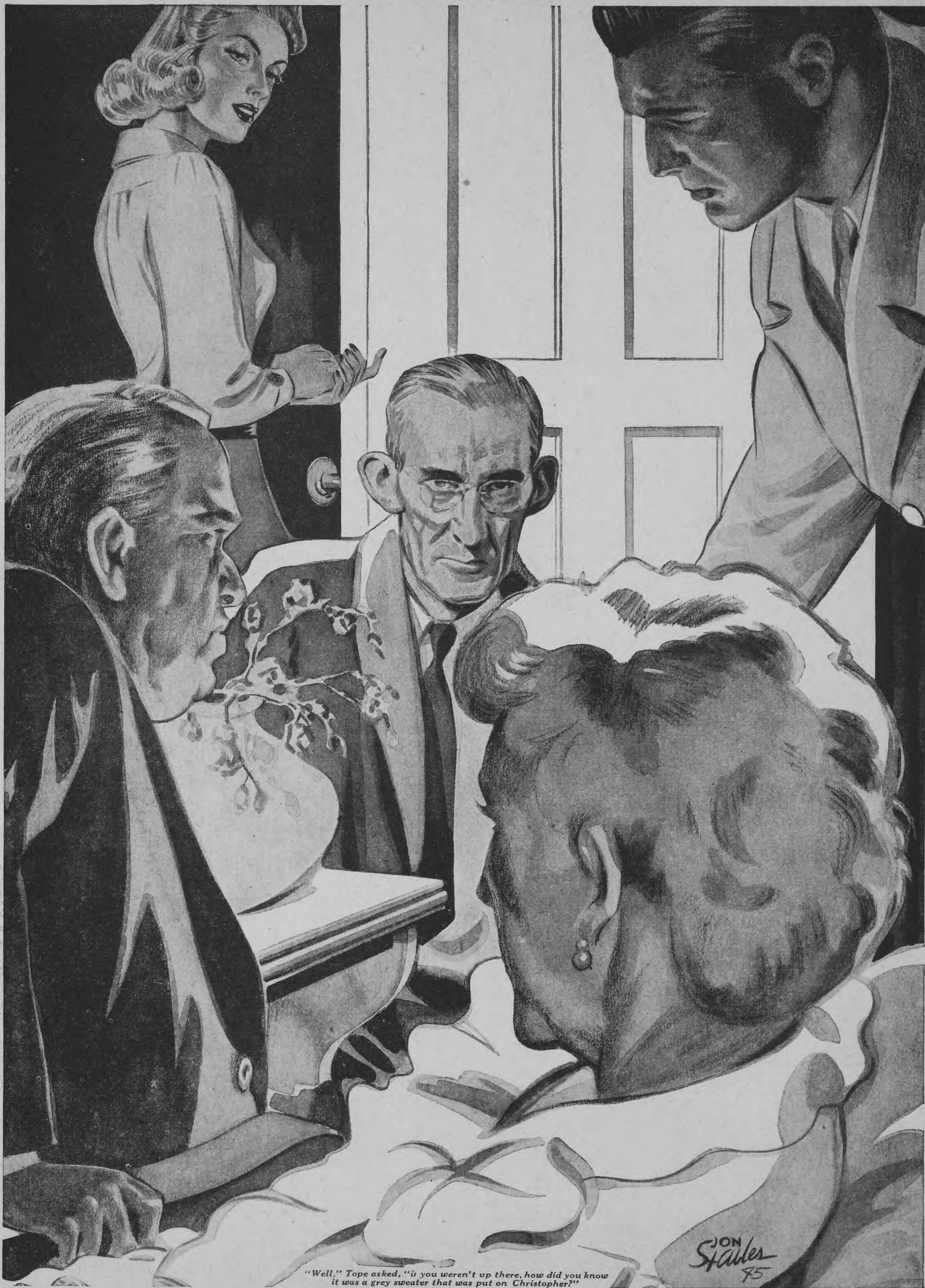
Doctor Medford shook his head; and Joe Dane said, almost exultantly: "Not on ashes, Tope, old man!"

Tope hesitated, then turned to Quill again. "Did Miss Tennant see him last Friday night?" he asked.

Quill shook his head in some surprise. "Why, no. Hadn't seen him for two-three weeks," he answered. "She says he hadn't been up here!"

Tope was a man not easily shaken; but he was shaken now. He sat down as

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"Well," Tope asked, "if you weren't up there, how did you know it was a grey sweater that was put on Christopher?"

THE Country GUIDE

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The Postwar World

There is a growing apprehension that after the war is over, the world, including Canada, will be in for a bad time. It is perhaps natural to expect that the greatest of all holocausts will be followed by maladjustment and depression. But there is another side to the picture. In many respects it is brighter, much brighter, than the international scene which was presented after World War I.

World recovery depends first of all upon stable political conditions. In this regard the outlook is infinitely better than it was after the last war. World War I destroyed three great dynasties, the Romanoff, the Hohenzollern and the Hapsburg. Revolution in Russia completely changed the way of life of 165 million people, spread over one-sixth of the land surface of the globe. The Austro-Hungarian Empire was battered into unrecognizable fragments. Finland, Esthonia, Latvia and Poland were carved out of former Russian territory; Roumania was enlarged at the expense of Hungary and Bulgaria; Germany lost her colonies and many other minor territorial changes were made. A dozen new nations were set up with no recent experience, or no experience at all, in self-government. Compared with these violent and widespread convulsions and territorial transfers, the foreseeable changes which will follow this war are minor in character. No nations will disappear and no new nations will be created. Many European countries will have internal difficulties, there will be unrest, assassinations and perhaps attempted revolutions, but on the whole there is every promise of a stability of political conditions which had no counterpart in the period following the last war.

Neither was there any counterpart of the planning that has already been done to shape the course of postwar events. While World War I was in progress the leaders of the nations did not meet in periodical conference as Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin have been doing during this one. The mutual confidence which has been engendered by the meetings of these three great political figures will have tremendous effects in shaping the postwar world, as they have had in co-ordinating the strategy which is rapidly accomplishing the destruction of Hitlerism. In the last war, about the only preparatory work was that done by President Wilson. His 14 points and his draft of the League of Nations were his own personal achievements. Not even his own cabinet had a voice in outlining them. For the peace conference at Versailles there was no adequate preparation. It became a babel of tribal voices until the Big Four, Wilson, Lloyd George, Clemenceau and Orlando secluded themselves from the other delegates, arrived at decisions and imposed them upon the minor nations.

Compare this with what has already been done for the Post World War II period. In addition to the frequent conferences of the great Allied war leaders, periodical conferences, at the foreign minister level, have been inaugurated. Four great international bodies have been set up. The most important is Dumbarton Oaks, to be followed by the San Francisco conference. Its duty is to draft a charter for a peace structure on a durable foundation in which the nations will unite to save humanity from war. Then there is UNRRA, the United Nations relief organization, to furnish food, clothing and medical supplies to

devastated peoples until they get their own economies at work again. A third is the International Commission on Food and Agriculture, set up at Hot Springs to draw up a constitution for a permanent body called The Food and Agriculture Organization. The aim of this organization will be to study how to improve the dietary standards of the world and rationalize agriculture, as far as possible, to provide the higher standards. Fourth and by no means least, is Bretton Woods, a conference of experts from 44 nations, which blue-printed an International Monetary Fund for the stabilization of currencies and exchange and to facilitate postwar international commerce; and also an International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, to help rehabilitate devastated industrial areas and promote industrialization in over populated but industrially backward countries.

The signposts all point, therefore, to a new era in human relations. This does not mean that a new heaven will immediately be set up on earth. The way will not be easy. Many difficulties can be foreseen and unexpected difficulties will arise. The world will not escape by any easy route from the ravages wrought by this Armageddon. But mankind can still have faith that out of the war a new and better world will arise. Let no one think that this is not an important matter for him individually and for Canada as a whole. A trading nation may steer its ship of state past this rock and over that shoal, but all the time it is carried irresistibly along by the great tide of world wide economic and political influences and events. And just because Canada is the greatest trading nation in the world in proportion to its population, its future is bound up, perhaps more than that of any other country, with the success of the plans for a better postwar world.



Eighth Victory Loan

The supermen who sought to enslave the

world are sinking in snarling defeat. Hitler's bid for world conquest is passing into history as a hideous nightmare. The dawn is beginning to break.

But it is only breaking. There is no surcease in the fighting. The armed hosts of the Allied Nations are still locked in mortal combat with the foe. And when the curtain is finally rung down on the final episode of Europe's agony there will still be a score to settle in the Far East.

In these final stages the cost of the war goes on and up. There are liberated peoples to be fed and clothed and provided with medical supplies. The need for money is greater than ever and it will continue when the war is over. The men who have faced death in its most hideous forms cannot be left stranded where they have been fighting. They have to be brought home and established in peacetime pursuits.

All this focuses on one single point. It is that the people of Canada must stand behind their fighting forces. They must continue to pay taxes and buy Victory Bonds — in volume enough to pay for waging war until it is over and for bringing the men home and rehabilitating them. There is no escape from this obligation. It isn't the government's war. There is no politics in it. It is a war of the people for survival and it must be financed by the people.

The Eighth Victory loan campaign will be launched on April 23. The call is for \$1,350,000,000, which is \$50,000,000 more than was asked for in the Seventh Victory Loan, but \$150,000,000 less than was subscribed. The people of Canada will do their duty with this loan as with previous ones. They will put the loan over the top with the same determination and spirit which carried their men at the front over the Rhine.



General Election Deferred

The announcement by Prime Minister King that the general election would be deferred, caused no political uproar. To the majority, it is safe to say, it came as a relief. The reasons he gave were based on the simple logic of events. The fighting in which Canadian troops are engaged is at least the beginning of the final desperate phase of the European conflict. To take the soldiers' vote in the full career of mobile war would be impossible. At home, the full energy of the people should be directed to supporting the fighting men. The San Francisco Conference opens on April 25, and the Prime Minister will head the Canadian delegation. This is, therefore, no time to introduce into Canadian war and peace efforts the turmoil of a general election campaign. As to when the election will be held, the Prime Minister did not enlighten the nation, for the very good reason that he did not know. The spectacular collapse of German resistance on the Rhine may make it possible to take the soldier vote much sooner than anyone dared hope only a month ago. There may be an election in Ontario and two campaigns could hardly be run concurrently. About two months must elapse between the issue of the writs and their return. It looks now as if the 1945 crop may be ripening up for the harvest before the country will go to the polls. By that time it will be appropriate to discuss postwar issues in an election campaign.

Parties and Government

It would not be a good thing for this country if many political upsets such as they have had in Ontario should occur. In the election held on August 4, 1943, the returns gave the Progressive Conservatives 38 seats, the C.C.F. 34 seats and the Liberals 15 seats. The three remaining seats went to two Communists and an Independent. The Progressive Conservatives, headed by Colonel George Drew, having the largest group, formed a government. Until March 22 it held office precariously by sufferance of the Liberals. Then came a test. The opposition groups got together long enough to vote the government out of office and an election will have to be held.

One thing that can be said about the two-party system is that on the whole it furnishes a country with stable government. When a strong third party appears, stability is likely to go by the board unless two of the parties form a coalition. That is what happened in British Columbia. From the 1941 election, the C.C.F. emerged in strength. None of the parties had a majority; the Liberals and Conservatives formed a coalition and have gotten along together very well. But no coalition was formed in Ontario. Neither is there a union between the Liberals and the C.C.F. who were united in nothing except their opposition to the Drew government. The C.C.F. policy is not to coalesce. It even pulled out of the all-party government which Mr. Bracken had formed in Manitoba, and in which it was at first represented.

That an election will clear up the situation in Ontario is unlikely. What has happened in this country is somewhat similar to political developments in the U.K. In both countries a strong Socialist party has made its appearance. In the Old Country, one of the historic parties has practically disappeared. Something similar may happen in Canada. If the socialistic C.C.F. continues to gain strength or even maintain its apparent present strength, the two old parties may find it necessary to coalesce in the federal field. Such a union would be no national calamity. The differences between them are not matters of policy so much as of personalities. On the other hand, between them and the socialistic C.C.F. there are profound and fundamental differences of policy. A natural development in Canadian politics would be the shifting of the line of political demarkation to where it ought to be, between the Free Enterprisers and the Socialists. It is on that line that the political battles of the future will be fought.

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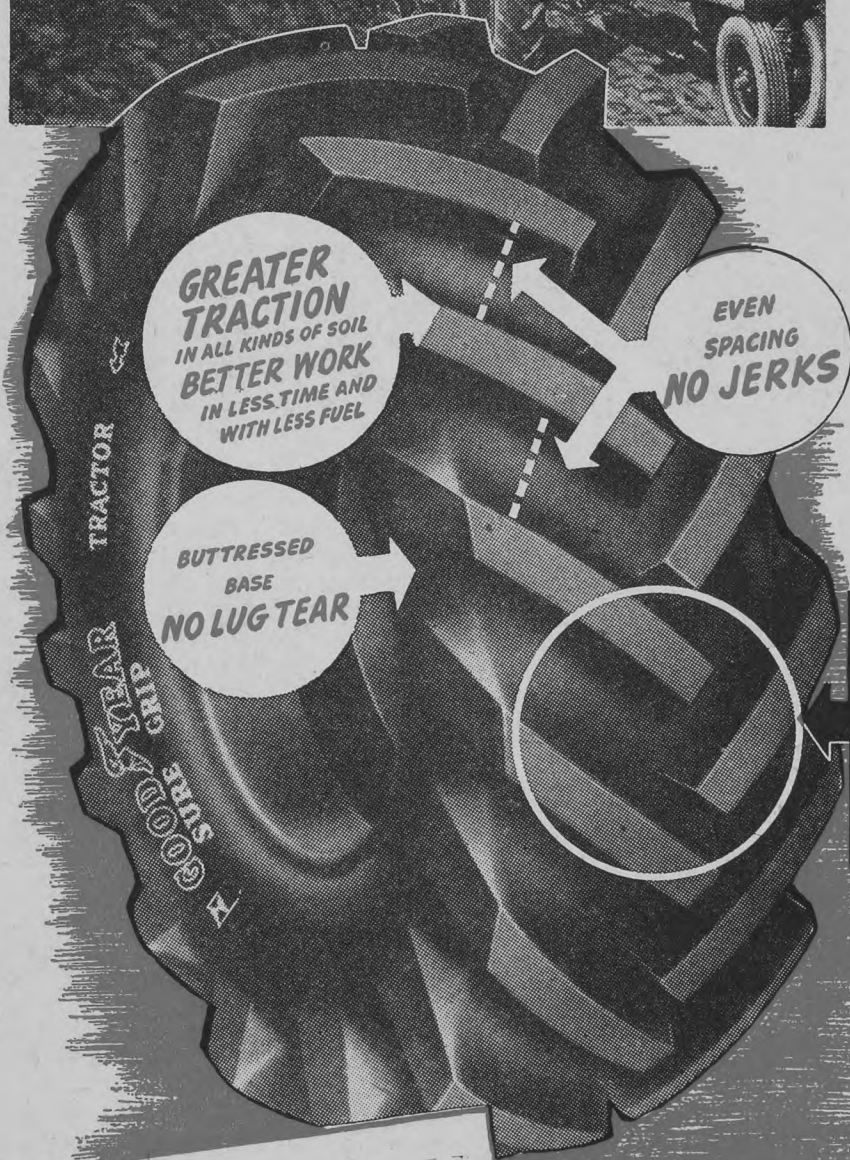
Sections of the bar were then cut out to make an "open-centre" tread. Under the same conditions, these tires slipped only 33% . . . travelled 7.7 feet per turn . . . moved the load 1.4 feet farther per revolution *on the same amount of fuel*. That is, the "open-centre" tread did 22% more work in the same time. On 50 hours of work, 22% is 11 hours . . . 11 **EXTRA** hours that the connected-bar tread would need to do the same job.

The reason is plain. Unconnected lugs are flexible and self-cleaning. No mud traps. They throw out the dirt as they roll. They leave the ground pattern connected and supported

rather than cut into small sections that shear off.

The farmer with Goodyear Sure-Grip "Open-Centre" tread tires can finish his plowing Friday night, have Saturday to go to town, and have extra money to spend from the fuel he has saved. On connected-bar tires, he would have to work all day Saturday to do the same work!

Insist on Goodyear Sure-Grip tires for your farm tractor.

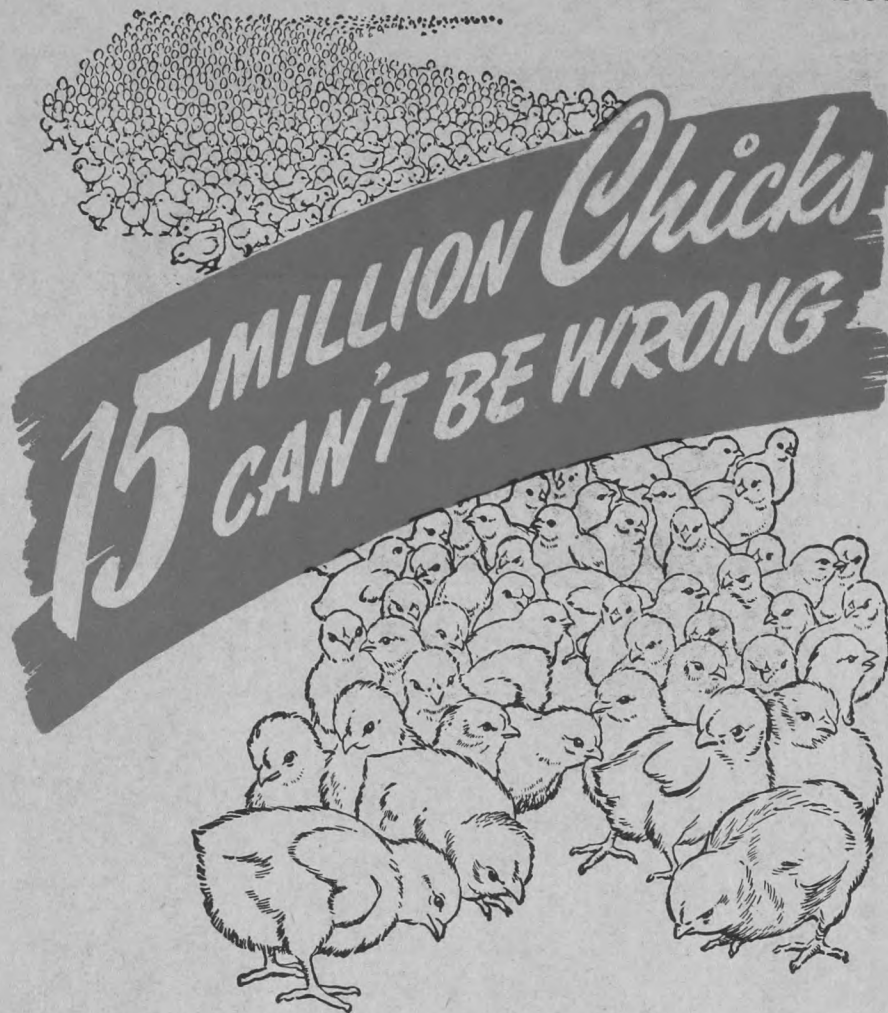


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GOODYEAR

Sure-Grip Tractor Tires



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- 3. Attractive Prices**—Local manufacture of SHUR-GAIN CHICK STARTER—at your neighbourhood Shur-Gain Feed Service Mill—*saves money*. Extra handling and hauling are removed with the elimination of unnecessary middlemen. The resulting savings naturally appeal to every thoughtful farmer.

No doubt you want to *save more chicks—to grow better chicks—and to save money—in* 1945. With this same idea in mind, 15 MILLION CHICKS were fed on SHUR-GAIN in 1944, by farmers who knew the answer—SHUR-GAIN CHICK STARTER!! Can 15 million chicks be wrong?



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18%

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Allied Meat Shortage

BECAUSE Britain's stocks of food are being reduced to aid liberated people in Europe, and because the United States, on March 17, cut her own civilian meat supplies by 12 per cent and reduced lend-lease meat supplies from 200 to 25 million pounds, or 87½ per cent, Britain's food stocks will be reduced from six million tons to 4,750,000 tons by the end of June.

The situation with respect to meat supplies in the United States has become serious, notwithstanding a very substantial increase in livestock production during the war years. Prewar civilian meat consumption was 226 million pounds weekly, or an average of 135 pounds per capita for the years 1935-39. In 1944, consumption was 147 pounds per capita. The U.S. Armed Forces consume, on the present basis, 292 pounds of meat per capita, which is a much more liberal figure than for either Canadian or British soldiers. Canadian per capita consumption of meat in 1944 was approximately the same as that of the United States, and in all other foods, with the exception of fats and oils and sugars and syrups, the estimated per capita civilian supplies in the United States for 1945 are substantially higher than the average for 1935-39.

The American Meat Institute has claimed that large amounts of U.S. meat are disappearing into the black market. In spite of this, and the fact that no responsible government official has encouraged criticism of Canada or Britain, irresponsible politicians and newspapers have carried many ridiculous statements, not only as to the size of Britain's food stocks, but as to Canada's apparent unwillingness to supply Britain as long as the United States is willing to make shipments on lend-lease.

There was some discussion in Ottawa as to the advisability of re-introducing meat rationing in Canada in order to provide further shipments for Britain.

Dairy Subsidies Continue

DAIRY farmers throughout Canada who endorsed the recommendations of the Dairy Farmers of Canada, which were later endorsed and presented to the Dominion Government by the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, will be disappointed by the new subsidies announced on March 14 by the Dominion government.

A subsidy to producers of 10 cents per pound butterfat for the manufacture of creamery butter, will be continued throughout the year. The industry asked for 12 cents per pound until October 1, and 15 cents per pound until April 30, 1946. A subsidy of 20 cents per 100 pounds of milk for cheese manufacture will also be paid throughout the year. The industry asked for a cheese price to be fixed at 25 cents per pound f.o.b. factory shipping point in addition to quality cheese premiums now being offered.

The subsidy on fluid milk in authorized areas will be 35 cents per 100 pounds from May 1 to September 30, and 55 cents from October 1 to April 30, 1946, except in certain areas where it will continue at 25 cents per 100 pounds. The Dairy Farmers of Canada asked for a subsidy of 55 cents per 100 pounds throughout the year, and that the principle of the level price for fluid milk on a quota basis throughout the year be recognized.

For milk used in concentrated milk manufacture, the subsidy will be 15 cents per 100 pounds from May 1 to September 30, and 30 cents per 100 pounds for the winter months. The dairy representatives asked for 30 cents per 100 pounds throughout the year. The announcement by the department means that the requests of the dairymen were not granted in respect to any branch of the industry, and that subsidies will continue in effect on the basis

Donald Gordon pointed out that meat rationing was removed in Canada on February 29, 1944, because of a shortage of shipping space, the overloading of Canadian cold storage warehouses, and shortage of railway transportation. If more meat is to be shipped to Britain from Canada, more transport and shipping space will need to be made available.

Ten days after the cutting down of U.S. lend-lease meat supplies to Britain, Hon. J. G. Gardiner said in the Canadian House of Commons that Canada could ship more to Britain by keeping Canadian packing plants busy, than by shipping livestock to the United States for processing. He pointed out that it has been the united wish of the United States, Canada and Great Britain, that as much as possible of surplus meat, not only from Canada, but from this continent, should be sent to Great Britain, or to other countries requiring it. "We have been co-operating," he said, "to the greatest extent possible, making the largest amounts available from this country directly to Great Britain. That has been understood by the representatives of all three governments."

Mr. Gardiner said later that Canada is expected this year to ship more than the 163 million pounds of beef which was sent to Britain last year. Offsetting this, there will probably be some reduction in the exports of pork, bacon and ham, so that total meat exports would remain about the same.

When cattle were at their highest marketings last fall, the government had approached officials in Washington and had gone directly to St. Paul, Minnesota, packing plants, suggesting that a quantity of Canadian cattle should be shipped direct to St. Paul for processing, but the proposal was turned down. Actually, the Minister said, on a per capita basis, Canadians were consuming slightly less meat than the people of the United States.

first announced February 24, 1944, by the Dominion Minister of Agriculture.

Frown on Polish Rape Seed

THE price to be paid for rape seed in reasonably clean condition, satisfactory moisture content, delivered f.o.b. shipping point named by The Canadian Wheat Board, will be six cents per pound for the 1945 crop. Producers, however, are urged to use Black Argentine rape seed as most suitable for oil production. The Board calls attention to the fact that in 1944 some rape seed was produced from seed obtained from Poland. This seed was found "most unsuitable for the production of oil for lubrication purposes." The Wheat Board also points out that rape seed containing a high percentage of wild mustard is unsuitable for processing, and is subject to a heavy discount in price.

Canada Repeats at Perth Sale

FOR the second year in succession Canada paid the top price at the famous Perth sale of Shorthorns in Scotland. Last year, when the Ontario Agricultural College bought the top-priced bull at 4,000 guineas, there were 15 four-figure prices. This year there were 20, and the top price was again 4,000 guineas (about \$18,400) paid by James Richardson and Sons of Winnipeg, to George Douglas, Cadbollmount, Ross-shire, for Mount Banker, a grandson of Millhills Wanderer, and sired by the white Scotston Cashier. Mount Banker was a March bull at the show, and Reserve Junior Champion. According to Scottish sale reports he was much fancied in the show and sale, and bidding started at 1,000 gns.

He was bought for James Richardson and Sons by W. D. Dron, Crieffvechter. Mr. Dron also bought five heifers for Richardson and Sons at an average price of 224 gns.

Alcartra Gerben---World Champion

AN event of fourfold importance took place on the farm of Hays Limited just south of Calgary on the afternoon of Saturday, March 24. Alcartra Gerben, born July 2, 1938, out of Segis Gerben Alcartra, an untested cow bred by John M. Allen of Didsbury, Alberta, completed her lactation period begun as a five-year-old, and achieved not only a production of 27,735 pounds of milk, but a total of 1,409 pounds of butterfat, from an average milk test of 5.07 per cent. This marvellous record makes Alcartra Gerben world's champion butterfat producer for all times, all ages, all breeds, and all times per day milking. She is also the first Alberta and the third Canadian world record cow. Her previous record as a four-year-old was 23,332 pounds of milk, 868 pounds of butterfat, which was the third highest butterfat record in Canada for her class. She is now also the second highest-testing, high-record cow of the breed, the highest being Hays Snowden Lady 2nd, also in the Hays barn, having an official butterfat test for a year's production, of 5.21 per cent fat. The previous world record butterfat production was 1,402 pounds, in 1936, by Carnation Ormsby Butter King.

The sire of Alcartra Gerben was Hays Allen DeKol, a son of Montvic Rag Apple DeKol, that had 87 daughters possessing 256 records, averaging 15,698 pounds milk and 569 pounds fat. The latter was not only the leading sire of prize winners at the Royal Winter Fair and Canadian National Exhibition, but the famous son of Johanna Rag Apple Pabst, foundation sire of the Rag Apple family in Canada. The new world's champion has two living progeny, her first being Gerben Alcartra Wayne, a three-year-old now holding the Canadian championship in the junior three-year-old 4x milking class. The second, a full sister, was sold in October, 1944, at auction for \$4,000, at one year of age.

Hays Limited have been making Holstein history in Canada in recent years. The herd was started in 1912 as a grade herd. The first pure-breds were secured in 1926, the original foundation animals being secured from Wisconsin and Ontario. According to Harry Hays, manager, who, with his father, Dr. T. E. Hays, as president, his brother Jack as barn superintendent, and Lloyd Pickard in charge of sales, operates the company, the object of the firm is "to line-

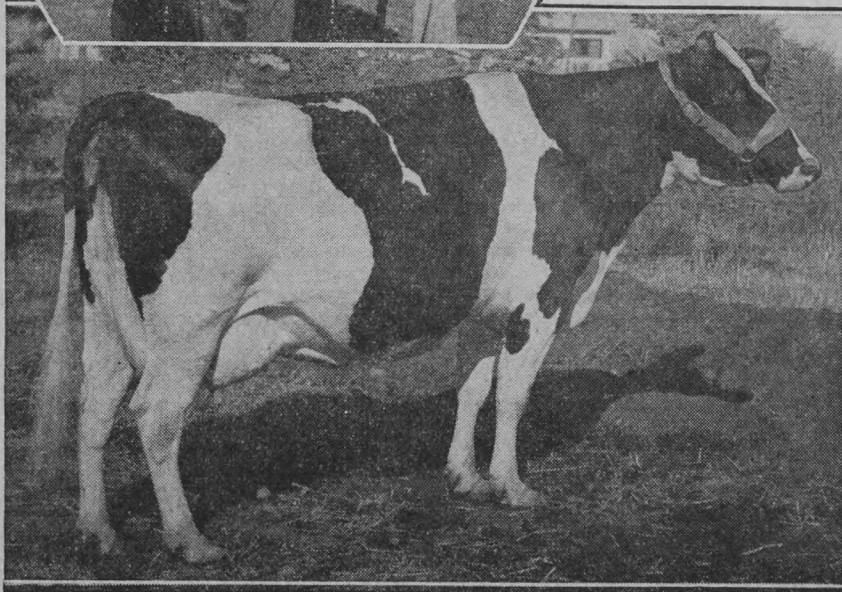
breed to outstanding sires, a herd of cows that are full in the heart, large in size, with smoothness and strength throughout, and carrying well balanced, easy milking udders—cows that will stand up under year after year production and reproduction, and be a pleasure to work with."

Of the 300 or more cows on the 1,000-acre farm, 25 have lifetime records of more than 100,000 pounds of milk. No other privately owned herd in Canada has an equal number. Within the last year or so, three other cows in the same herd have made records exceeding 1,000 pounds of butterfat, namely, Hays Faforit II, 1,150 pounds; Hays Dorothy DeKol, 1,052 pounds; and Hays Rag Apple DeKol, 1,042. Standing next to Alcartra Gerben in the Hays' stable is Doncrest Peg Top Burke, a six-year-old cow with the world's record for milk and butter on twice-a-day milking at 31,935 pounds milk, 1,108 pounds fat in 365 days. Close by is a 15-year-old cow, Hays Snowden Lady, held to be the greatest living four per cent milk producer of the Holstein breed.

The highest honor the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada can offer any breeder is its Master Breeder's award. At the annual meeting of the association in Toronto on February 14, this award was presented to Harry Hays, representing the firm, as one of Canada's outstanding Holstein herds for both show type and production. To qualify for this award, Hays Limited bred 29 class XX bulls, 10 very good, 17 gold medal, 19 good plus and 17 excellent cows. In addition they have bred one very good, six gold medal, 12 good plus, and five excellent cows that did not fulfill the stringent Master Breeder production requirements. Finally, all of the females of the herd have production records at least one-third above the amount required to qualify in the Dominion Record of Performance. It is also reported that Hays Limited has refused \$20,000 for Alcartra Gerben, \$10,000 for Doncrest Peg Top Burke, and that the last two calves of the 15-year-old Hays Snowden Lady brought \$11,000. No wonder, then, that Hays Limited invited about 500 admirers of Alcartra Gerben to attend a banquet in her honor on the day she completed her world record, and to toast her in her own milk.

Left: Dr. T. E. Hays and three sons, Tom (seated), Harry, Manager of Hays Limited (rear, left) and Jack, who is Barn Superintendent.

Below: Alcartra Gerben, first Alberta and third Canadian world champion, is World Champion Butterfat Producer over all breeds, all ages, all test periods and all times per day milking.



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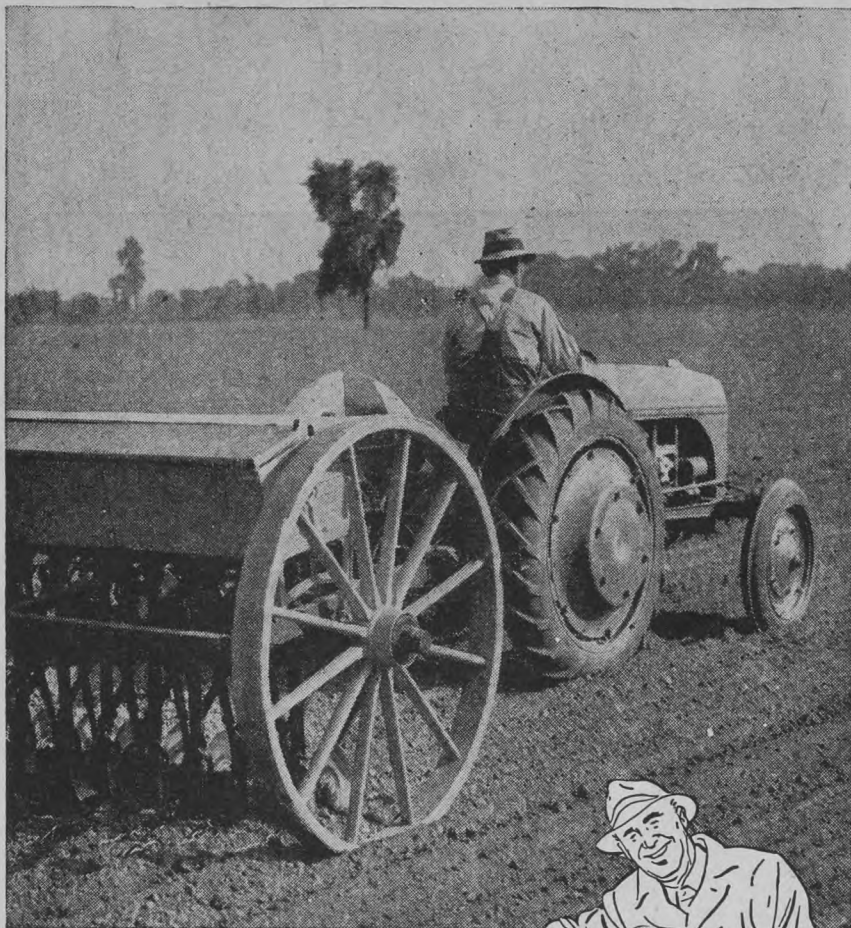
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LIVESTOCK

Putting feed through dairy cows for the manufacture of milk is an exacting business, in which success depends on volume and economy of production and the right use of capital and labor.

The Business of Farming

By H. L. PATTERSON

Economics Division, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg

A STUDY of farm management and cost of milk production has been undertaken in eastern Manitoba at the request of the organized dairymen of the Winnipeg area. It is conducted jointly by the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture, the University and the Manitoba Milk Control Board. It has two purposes: To provide data helpful in appraising the position of dairymen in all public decisions affecting the dairy industry; and to provide a picture of the various farm management practices and their effects on income.

Account books were supplied and entries made at the farms, with the assistance of trained field men. At the end of one year the books were closed and taken to the University to be added, checked and summarized. The analysis completed, the books were returned to the farms with a statement of the receipts, expenses and operator's earnings. This statement indicated the group averages of receipts and expenses and a comparison of each farm with the main items. Each farm operator was also given a list of the factors affecting earnings and a comparison of his farm with the average of the group on each item.

Some operators have been found who did not receive enough income to give them any return for their time, nor interest on the capital invested in their farms, yet these farmers continue to operate. The explanation is to be found in the legitimate expenses on a farm, on which payment may have been deferred. In correct farm accounting, an allowance is made in expenses for depreciation on buildings and equipment, which must be replaced sometime if the farmer is not to lose his investment, yet he may not have paid out anything for maintenance of buildings during the year the records were kept. Another item is unpaid family labor. Normally a son does not work at home indefinitely, without hope of assistance to start for himself. In this case he may cost his parents many times what they would pay a hired man. The practice is to charge the farm with what the family labor could have been hired for—but again, the outlay may have been deferred. Another legitimate cost is interest on investment, which may not involve any cash outlay. Where a farm operator has been forced to draw on these resources to maintain his current position, he has actually been depreciating his capital and exploiting his human resources. Should this condition continue, he will eventually have neither capital nor labor to continue operations.

Five Boosts for Labor Earnings

THE best measure of success is the operator's labor earnings. It represents what is left for the operator's labor and management, after all expenses, including interest on investment, have been deducted. It includes a credit, at wholesale prices, for all products used in the house and for the use of the house at eight per cent of its value. The average labor earnings for 104 wholemilk farm operators in the year

ending June 1, 1943, was \$1,360. Individuals had earnings varying widely from this average.

Farm operators naturally wish to increase their labor earnings to enable them to maintain a higher level of living and better community services. Larger earnings, secured by some operators, must come from higher receipts, or lower expenses, or both. Since farm receipts largely come from crops, or livestock, and expenses represent outlays of labor or capital, increased earnings must come from efficiency in the use of these factors of production. In general, then, high earnings are associated with: 1, high production per animal; 2, high yields per acre; 3, high output per worker; and 4, high receipts in relation to the capital invested. There is a fifth factor affecting earnings, namely, the size of farm business, or the scale of operations. Size must affect the farm earnings through the other four factors, but since the size of business exhibits many peculiarities, it is usually considered separately.

What is high? What is efficient? There are many interpretations and each person is entitled to his own. As a practical basis for measuring the organization of any one farm, the average attainments of similar farms in the same area could be used. The average should be considered as a minimum objective, rather than a satisfactory point at which to rest on one's laurels. Approximately half the farms in any group are above average on any one factor.

Minimum Dairy Farm Objectives

ON the basis of averages found in the Manitoba dairy survey, the minimum objectives for a wholemilk producer would be at least 247 pounds of butterfat per cow in the herd. This should be done with 2,445 pounds of grain fed per cow per year. If cream is sold, the cows should produce at least 219 pounds of butterfat per cow with 1,500 pounds of grain fed per year. For hogs, the minimum objective would be eleven hogs reaching market weight annually per brood sow. The minimum crop yields should be ascertained from local averages in each year, so are not presented here. The average output per worker may be measured in many ways. If the farms are all selling the same type of products, cash receipts are a good measure of output per man. On this basis wholemilk farms should have cash receipts of \$1,944 per worker and cream farms \$1,600. In capital turnover, the wholemilk and cream-producing farms should have enough cash receipts in four years to equal their total investment.

What would happen to farm incomes if all these minimum objectives could be reached or improved upon? The wholemilk farms in the eastern Manitoba study were grouped according to whether they were average or higher on each of the five factors affecting earnings. The results are given in the accompanying table, in which the five efficiency factors already mentioned were measured as follows: 1, livestock efficiency as measured by butterfat per

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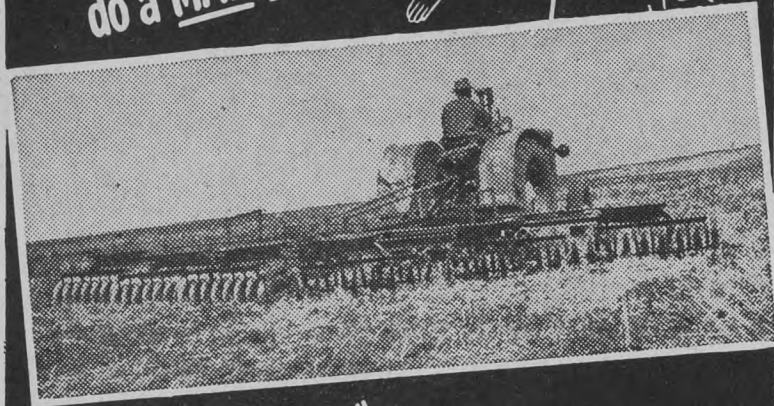
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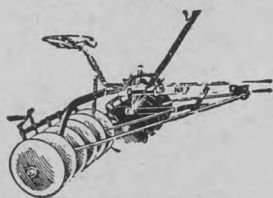
**"That's Good News...
Because a harrow is
an implement that
really has to take it"**



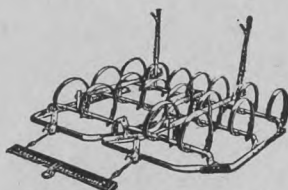
YES, MR. FARMER, AND THERE'S A TYPE AND SIZE FOR EVERY FARM!

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cow; 2, crop efficiency measured by crop yield index; 3, labor efficiency, by receipts per man per year; 4, capital efficiency by the number of years required for cash receipts to equal capital; 5, size of business, by the number of acres in crop.

Effect of Five Farm Management Factors

Number of Factors High	Number of Farms	Average Labor Earnings
0	6	\$ 137
1	25	439
2	24	866
3	22	1700
4	25	2393
5	2	3696
High in Size		
Low in Everything		
Else	2	—800 (Loss)

It will be noted that labor earnings, or what the operator earns for himself, vary directly with the number of factors in which a farm is operating above average efficiency. Few farms are above average in everything and these are seldom as high as they could be. Just as no two animals are alike and none perfect, so no two farms are alike and none operating perfectly, though in both cases many are very good and provide worthwhile standards.

Calfhood Vaccination for Bang's Disease

LATE last summer the province of Alberta announced a policy for the control of contagious abortion or Bang's disease, and early this year, a policy for the same purpose was announced by the Manitoba Department of Agriculture.

The Alberta policy makes vaccine available free of cost for the vaccination of grade or commercial heifer calves between the ages of four and eight months. It also provides for laboratory examination of blood samples from pure-bred herds. When the owners wish to have cattle subjected to the agglutination test, Alberta calves are to be tattooed at vaccination, in order to establish identity. Vaccination and collection of blood samples, however, must be performed by a qualified veterinarian, the cost to be borne by the owner of the cattle. Supervision of the policy in Alberta is under the Provincial Veterinarian, Dr. P. R. Talbot, Legislative Building, Edmonton.

The Manitoba plan applies only to pure-bred cattle. Breeders must make application to the Livestock Branch of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture, Legislative Building, Winnipeg, on special forms provided for the purpose. When the application is approved by the Minister, blood samples must be drawn and vaccination performed by a registered, Manitoba veterinarian. In each case, Cotton's No. 19 strain vaccine must be used. As in Alberta, vaccination is restricted to calves between the ages of four and eight months.

Just prior to vaccination, blood samples must be collected by the veterinarian, and again 30 days after vaccination, to determine if the vaccine has produced positive results. If calves remain negative at 30 days, they must be revaccinated. All vaccinated calves must be blood-tested just before they

Size, as will be noted in the above table is a double action factor. When all other factors are favorable, size of business becomes the most important way of increasing income, but when prices are low or other factors very unfavorable, a large farm will have a large loss.

One of the social problems of agriculture is that one farm business does not usually last longer than the active lifetime of one man and then another operator starts in, probably short of both capital and experience. Under these conditions it is inevitable that many will find themselves in the unenviable position of operating a farm below average in all factors of production; and with the necessity of starting the slow road to improvement handicapped by the continuous lack of funds. However, most farms are low in only two or three factors and it is important that these weak spots be located as soon as possible and improvements started, as they may require several years. Farm accounts indicate where such improvements should be made. An operator who does not keep and summarize accounts is working blindly and may continue for years without knowing the weak spots, or advancing his position.

reach breeding age, and if not already identified by tattoo or ear tag, must be so identified with an ear tag supplied by the Department. Any vaccinated animal giving a doubtful or positive reaction to the blood-test after 20 months of age must be sold for immediate slaughter. Finally, except for calves up to six months of age and vaccinated females under 20 months of age, no female cattle may be added to a herd unless they are negative to the blood-test.

Each owner qualifying under the Manitoba regulations will be paid \$1.00 for each initial calf vaccination, under the regulations. The Department will also make all agglutination blood-tests required under its policy, without cost. The tests will be made at the Veterinary Pathological Laboratory, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg. The Department also may issue a certificate of vaccination, if, at the breeding age, the calf is negative to the blood-test. Finally, if too large a number of applications are received to be accommodated within the appropriation and the amount of help available, the number of herds accepted may be limited by the Minister.

Start the Calf Off Right

THE marked differences between the rates of growth, fleshing and general thriftiness of calves, nursing cows, and those that are pail fed, is commented on by the Dominion experimental farm at Brandon. It is pointed out that a part of this difference can be overcome by feeding calves milk three times daily instead of twice, and having the milk at approximately blood temperature. Along with milk feeding should go a suitable meal mixture as a supplement.



[Photo Animal Husbandry Division C.E.F., Ottawa.]

Pail-fed calves can be nearly as thrifty as these Shorthorn calves at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, if milk supplemented by a suitable meal mixture is fed.

"Why Mom, a great big woman like you—
brushing your teeth
without massaging your gums!"



MOM: Well, I like that! Why should I worry about my gums? I keep my *teeth* clean with Ipana!

PEG: Oooh Mom, it's lucky your're not in the third grade! Bet teacher'd make you stay after school 'til you learned all about gum massage—about how your gums need exercise to help keep your teeth healthy.

MOM: Hmmm, they never taught gum massage in my day. Let me in on it, will you, Peggy?

PEG: Honest, Mom, don't you *really* know about soft foods letting gums get tender and flabby, so you should massage 'em every time you brush your teeth . . . and help keep from getting "pink" on your tooth brush?

MOM: And if my tooth brush *does* show some "pink"—what then, teacher?

PEG: Why, *everybody* knows what then—better *see your dentist right away!*

IN CLASSROOMS all over the land, thousands of children are learning the importance of gum massage to sound, bright teeth . . . because more and more teachers are realizing the value of regular massage in helping to strengthen flabby, tender gums and to protect teeth.

When you see a tinge of "pink" on your tooth brush, remember it's a warning signal from your gums to *see your dentist*. As so many dentists do, he may suggest "the helpful stimulation of Ipana and massage."

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Fertilizer Division

At Brandon, the supplementary meal mixture used consists of two parts each of finely ground, sifted oat and barley chop and one part of ground flax. This is got ready for feeding by adding scalding water to the meal a few hours before it is fed. This mixture then forms a jelly when cooled, and is added in this form to the milk.

Young calves are started off on dry meal by feeding two heaping teaspoonfuls, gradually increasing the quantity until one-half to three-quarters of a

pound daily is being taken. This meal mixture contains fat and protein which makes it a suitable supplement to skim milk. In addition to the meal, the young calves are self-fed a dry mixture of whole oats and bran. If 10 per cent of oilcake meal or ground soybeans is added to this dry mixture, its protein content is greatly increased, as well as the fat, and along with the best quality of hay available, as soon as the calves will take it, a well-balanced ration, suitable for growing thrifty calves, is produced.

Saving More Pigs Increases Production

LOSSES of pigs from birth to marketing age vary widely. Even where no disease or particular disorder causes especially heavy losses in a litter, normal losses, due to common disorders of young pigs, lack of iron in the sow's milk, colds and general unthriftiness due to improper rations and careless management, may run as high as 40 per cent. This means that all of the remaining pigs in the litter will cost more as market hogs, because they must bear the full cost of the sow's feed and care, and the full labor and overhead for the entire litter.

With hog marketings declining sharply, and Britain's needs as great as ever, one way by which the decline may be arrested until an increased number of sows can be bred, is to raise a larger percentage of each litter. Between December 1944 and May 1945, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimates that more than 360,000 sows will have farrowed in the three prairie provinces. This is 123,000, or about 25 per cent, fewer than for the same period in 1943-44. One extra pig raised from each

spring litter in the prairie provinces alone would mean nearly 50 million pounds of dressed hog carcasses between now and January 1, 1946.

W. W. Cram, Dominion Experimental Farm, Indian Head, has pointed to the necessity of regular daily exercise and a healthy bowel condition of the nursing sow and litter. He says, "supplementary feeds of a laxative, cooling nature, such as green pasture, alfalfa hay, or alfalfa meal, bran and roots, are valuable aids to health and thrift." Equipping the farrowing pen with guard rails and a creep, as well as heating facilities for cooler weather, will prevent many deaths from chilling and crushing. Undernourishment can often be prevented by removing the needle teeth from young pigs at birth by means of side-cutting pliers. These teeth injure the sow's udder, as well as other young pigs in the litter. Fresh sods, or as much iron sulphate as can be held on a ten cent piece, given weekly for two or three weeks, will help in avoiding anemia, which accounts for the death of many very young pigs.

Decline in Hog Marketings Serious

FOR the first two-and-a-half months of 1945, hog grading across Canada dropped 29.5 per cent, for a decrease of more than 650,000 hogs. If we assume average 1944 dressed weight of 165 pounds for all hogs marketed, the decrease would be the equivalent of 107,000,000 pounds of dressed hog carcasses.

The number of hogs marketed last year in Canada was 8,766,330, and for the first two-and-a-half months last year, 2,208,015, or roughly one-quarter of the amount marketed during the full year. If, therefore, during the period of the year when one-quarter of the year's hogs are marketed, we have already experienced a decrease equal to 100,000,000 pounds of dressed hog carcasses, the present decline, even if it holds at the present level for the balance of the year, might well mean 400,000,000 pounds of dressed carcasses less in 1945 than in 1944. Since these figures include all hogs slaughtered in inspected establishments, they do not mean a decrease of 400,000,000 pounds in bacon exported to Britain. Excluding sows, Grades A and B1 together made up 73.6 per cent of all the hog carcasses graded last year; and on this basis, the decrease experienced up to the middle of March this year would mean a decrease for all of 1945 of over 200 million pounds.

This decrease would be more than the maximum amount of bacon that Canada exported to Britain in any one year before the war, and there is danger that the significance of Canada's wartime bacon export may be lost sight of. The most immediate consideration, of course, is the fact that food is short in Britain during wartime, and will continue to remain so for the next two or three years at least. The British people have been getting along on a very, very small quantity of bacon, which occupies a valuable place in Britain's wartime nutrition program and even for this meagre quantity of only a few ounces per week, Britain has depended on Canada, to the great advantage of Canadian farmers from coast to coast,

Preliminary figures, given in January by H. K. Leckie, Meat Board Statistician, for Canada's bacon exports in 1944, were 700 million pounds, of which 74.7 per cent came from the West. Britain requires a minimum of 600 million pounds, to support her meagre bacon ration, whereas the present decline in hog marketings would indicate a figure well below 600 million pounds from Canada in 1945, unless something is done

about it. We do not know the exact position as indicated by Meat Board figures for the balance of the year, but it might be possible from stocks in store to eke out the situation so that Britain could be given her minimum requirement for the year. In 1946, however, the situation will become very serious, if not before. From a purely selfish point of view, western Canada should not allow this current decline in hog marketing to continue. Any reasonable minded person has known for the last two years at least, that not all of the increase in hog production could be retained after the war. Nevertheless, everyone who attempts to take a long-term view of prairie agriculture must agree that next to wheat, hogs offer a natural opportunity for prairie farmers, and provide a basis for farm diversification which, along with the development of the dairy industry, can serve agriculture to advantage in many large areas.

Moreover, since Canada is so dependent on export markets, and will be even more dependent after the war than before, bacon provides an opportunity for agricultural exports if we choose to take advantage of the British market. This market, it must be observed, is not there for the taking. Quantity, regularity of supply, and quality will be considerations of the very first importance in obtaining and holding any considerable share of that market. Furthermore, if we let Britain down now, while prices remain at high levels, and while she is still depending on us for her very limited supply, it may, to say the least, hurt our chance to obtain favorable postwar contracts.



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Keep horse at work

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Absorbine

FIELD



[Guide Photos.]

Here are the Coulthart house, shop interior, garage and shop exterior and implement shed.

Putting Farm Buildings on Raw Land

LOCATED six miles or more southwest of Swan River, Manitoba, and about twelve miles from the Porcupine Hills, W. A. Coulthart is developing an interesting half-section farm which he acquired in 1937.

Mr. Coulthart was formerly an elevator agent who decided that he would rather farm, but that he wanted to plan his own buildings. When I visited the farm last July, the half-section, which cost about \$1,500 per quarter in 1937, was equipped with buildings which may have cost twice the value of the land. They are well arranged, well painted, neatly kept and not one of them is elaborate. The small, bungalow-type house is compact, cosy, and well situated with respect to the other buildings, which are located more or less in a semi-circle around a generous farm yard at the rear of the house. The house, incidentally, is insulated.

The two most interesting buildings on the Coulthart farm are the combination garage and shop, and the implement shed. The former, situated to the left of the house and facing the other buildings, is a three-car, peaked roof structure with a concrete floor, to house car, truck and tractor. On the far side is a long work bench, lighted by a series of windows, and on the left wall are shelves of storage bins for bolts, nuts, parts and what have you, while the right hand wall accommodates larger tools neatly hung up, and provides a location for the forge. The shop is heated so that work can be done during cold or winter weather, and upstairs there is storage space for what properly belongs in a storage room.

The implement shed, illustrated above, with its curved walls and roof, is one, big, unbroken space inside. There is room enough to drive the separator in through the doors and turn it around inside without difficulty, which means there is plenty of room inside to manoeuvre any piece of machinery on the farm. Smaller equipment is hung from the ceiling—I saw an Emerson cleaner treated in this way. Spare wagon trucks, with the racks to fit them, were stored

away from weather influences in the capacious implement shed.

In addition to these buildings, there was a heated pig-farrowing house containing four pens, with lumber available to add an additional eight. Also there were: a pig feeding barn of 14 pens; a small bunk house for the two men kept on the farm; a moderate sized barn for the other livestock; a small oil house conveniently located near the garage, and a 7,000-bushel granary. Threshing is done directly into a large tank wagon, which is driven on to the granary floor. The elevator leg from the pit back of where the tank wagon stands is operated by a 2½ horsepower engine.

Only two horses are kept on the Coulthart farm, and these, in addition to the tractor, do the necessary work. When I visited the farm, the weather was very dull, and the team was being used to help build an electric fence around a pasture. Revenue comes principally from pigs. In 1943, 30 sows were kept, but last summer the number was down to nine, with a substantial increase planned for this winter. Barley is the principal feed, plus supplement, with small pigs started on hull-less oats. Mr. Coulthart likes the hull-less varieties better than the hulled oats. Pigs are marketed at 215 pounds at the farm after being weighed, and shipping is every two weeks. Mr. Coulthart said that he had secured as high as 60 per cent A's for a time, but when he tried some Berkshire crosses the percentage dropped. He has some pure-bred Yorkshire sows and a Tamworth boar. Like many other individuals, he is desirous of more vigor and thriftiness in his pigs, and was thinking of getting some Tamworth sows. He had also been troubled to some extent with bullnose in pigs, which was fairly common in the Swan River district, but had only one at the time of my visit. This one was due to go to market as soon as ready.

Water, incidentally, was none too plentiful on the farm, although there was a 90-foot well and a dugout. Plans had been made for another well, and a driller had been arranged for.—H.S.F.

Calculating Custom Work Charges

NOW that spring work is starting or will soon begin, many persons will be doing custom work for others or paying for such work. Two years ago the Western Agricultural Engineering Committee offered a sound basis upon which equitable custom charges for farm equipment could be calculated. The suggested basis is the result of more than 15 years' observation and study by the Dominion Experimental Station, Swift Current, where farm machinery and its operation and cost has been a major interest since the station was established.

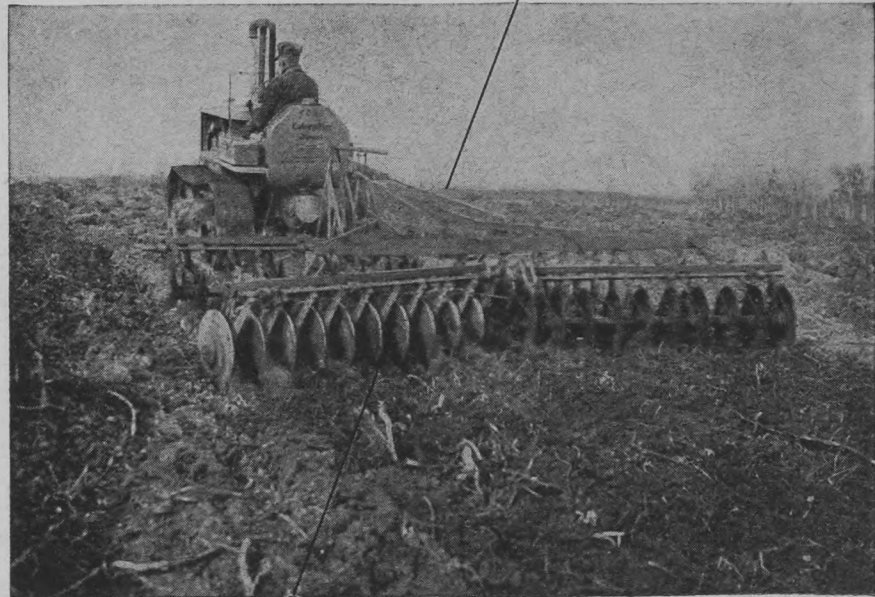
It was pointed out that in making these recommendations, variations between local conditions might be a very influential factor in determining fair charges for field operation. The kind of soil, moisture conditions, the size of the

field, the roughness and stoniness of the ground, and other factors are quite variable as between one district and another, but the basis of establishing custom charges does not vary. Thus, for example, the basis suggested for tillage machines is 12 cents per hour for each \$100 of value when new. This basic charge means, in effect, the bare rental of the machine itself, and does not include its operation. The basis suggested for seeding and harvesting machines is 17 cents per hour for each \$100 of value when new. For tractors, three cents per hour for each \$100 of value when new; and for horses, six cents per hour for each horse in the outfit.

These basic rates include only interest, depreciation, normal repairs and upkeep of the machine, and a reasonable allowance for risk and unknown

"My D2 SAVES 2/3 ON FUEL... NO JOB IS TOO TOUGH FOR IT"

— M. H. PERRIN, BLACKFOOT, ALBERTA



Disking this rough-broken land is easy for Mr. Perrin's "Caterpillar" Diesel D2 Tractor — compared with the brush-cutting and breaking which it also did. After doing 3450 hours (by the hour-meter) with this Diesel D2, Mr. Perrin reports:

"I have not found any job too tough for my D2. I work it about 830 hours per year. So far, I have done everything from cutting brush and breaking to all kinds of farm work.

"My D2 saves close to 2/3 on fuel expense over my former tractor. I am convinced that it excels other tractors in cost of operating and dependable traction at all times.

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Traction to beat tough conditions is what inspired developing the first "Caterpillar" track-type Tractor, 40 years ago! Traction won these tractors the jobs too tough for others to handle — and these machines had to get extra-tough to do the hard work that power users, the world over, expected of them.

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The Story of the Life Insurance Dollar

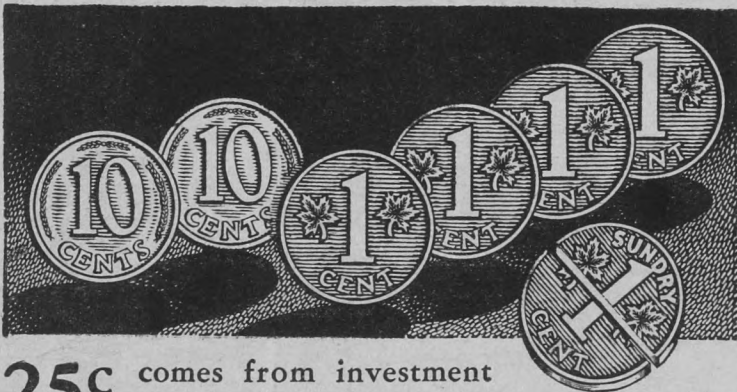
WHERE IT COMES FROM



WHERE IT GOES TO



75¢ comes from premiums paid by policyholders for insurance and annuities.



25¢ comes from investment earnings on insurance funds (24½¢) and sundry sources (½¢).

FOR EVERY 75¢ RECEIVED IN PREMIUMS AS SHOWN ABOVE, 84¢ IS EITHER PAID TO POLICYHOLDERS OR THEIR BENEFICIARIES, OR IS SET ASIDE IN RESERVE FOR THEIR FUTURE BENEFIT.

The figures in this analysis of the life insurance dollar are based on the latest published report of the Dominion Superintendent of Insurance.



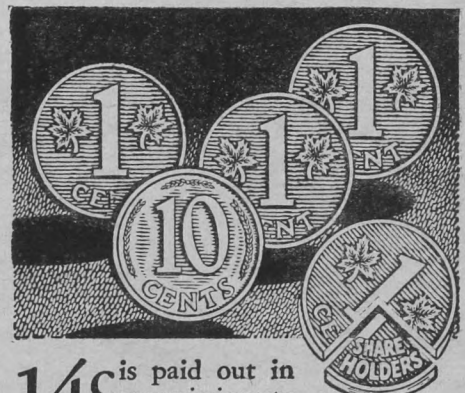
84¢ goes to policyholders and beneficiaries. Of this amount:—

53¢ is in payment of death claims, maturities, dividends, and other policy benefits:

31¢ is invested to provide for the future benefits guaranteed to policyholders.



2¢ is paid to governments in taxes, licenses, and fees.



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factors to be met with occasionally in doing custom work. For example, moves between jobs may be long or short; there is a special cost involved in financing the cost of the fuel used in a tractor; collection of charges involves time; and the occasional bad debt involves a loss which must be distributed over the season.

Once the basic rate is established, the actual operating cost per hour must be added to arrive at the proper custom charge per hour. These operating costs include the grain, roughage and pasture for horses, and fuel, oil and grease for a tractor. In addition, labor must be provided. These operating costs will vary as between districts, and it is necessary to use local prices in arriving at operating costs.

In calculating operating costs, it is fairly simple to arrive at a fair labor charge per hour, and to arrive at the hourly cost of fuel, oil and grease for the tractor. It is not so simple to determine feed and pasture costs for horses, but it is probably not unfair to charge the same amount for feed and pasture per horse, as for the basic cost per horse, namely, six cents per hour. This would mean, then, for a six-horse team, with the driver at 50 cents per hour, the cost would be six cents per horse as the basic rate per hour, and six cents for feed and pasture, making 12 cents per horse, or 72 cents per hour for the six-horse team, which, in addition to 50 cents for the driver, would mean that \$1.22 would be the custom charge for a six-horse team and teamster.

The Engineering Committee suggests that the basic rate provided can be used for the rental of all machines, with the exception of a tractor, in cases where the machine is rented, but no power or labor supplied. In cases where a tractor is rented on this basis, the Committee suggests that the basic cost figure should be increased by at least 50 per cent, to cover the added risk involved in allowing someone other than the owner, or his operator, to drive the tractor.

In cases where a custom rate charge per acre is desired, this can be arrived at simply, because every machine operator knows how many acres his outfit will cover per hour. By basing all charges on the hourly rate, it is possible to arrive at a fair acreage rate.

The Committee also suggests that it is possible to use these basic charges in order to fairly divide the cost where machinery is used co-operatively, that is, where one man perhaps owns the tractor and the second a combine. The division of cost will vary as to whether each owner pays his own operating cost, or whether the operating costs are pooled or otherwise arranged.

Seeding Time

THERE is reason for believing that in early seasons, delayed seeding of wheat on fallow land in the southern parts of the prairies, for about ten days after it is first possible to cultivate, results in a marked increase in yield. Further delay results in a gradual decline. In late seasons, the increase is very



In the Riding Mountains.



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Little Strokes Fell Great Oaks

— Benjamin Franklin

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slight, and the decrease in yield becomes quite evident when seeding is delayed until the end of May.

In districts where there is much trouble from wheat stem sawfly, delay is advisable, because sawfly infestation tends to be higher in early sown than in later sown crops. At Swift Current, eleven years' results of experiments tend to show that oats benefit from seeding as early as possible, either on fallow or stubble land. In early seasons, a slight delay does not result in serious decreases in yield. In late seasons, however, decreases will be quite marked. One of the reasons for early seeding of oats is that both oats and barley suffer more from late summer drought and grasshoppers than does wheat.

Barley has a somewhat wider range of seeding dates, but is also a crop that should be seeded early. In seven out of the past ten years at Swift Current the highest yields of barley were obtained by seeding as early as the land is in good condition to cultivate.

Seeding flax about the first or second week of May usually gives best results, because the top soil is often moist at that time and other conditions favor a rapid development of the flax seedlings. The Swift Current recommendations are that grain should be seeded in the following order, regardless of whether the crop is seeded on fallow or stubble land: oats, barley, flax, wheat. With wheat it is recommended to leave seeding the stubble crop until all the summerfallow land has been seeded.

Operating the Seed Drill

ALL seeding machinery is fairly simple in design, and all that is necessary to have them operate satisfactorily is to follow a few elementary rules. If the seed drill was gone over and checked thoroughly last fall, here are ten rules for care and operation of the seed drill which are recommended by the Dominion Experimental Station at Swift Current. A careful examination of the seed drill with these rules in mind may save a great deal of time this spring when labor is very scarce and a great deal of work has to be done in a short time.

1. Never operate the seed drill at a speed of more than five miles per hour—it is a slow speed machine and high speeds result in high repair costs.

2. Seed flutes or feed drive parts are operated dry. Do not allow grease or dirt to accumulate on these.

3. Furrow opener discs should be checked and adjusted frequently. Replace wear washers and dust seals in disc bearings before they allow dirt to cut out the bearings.

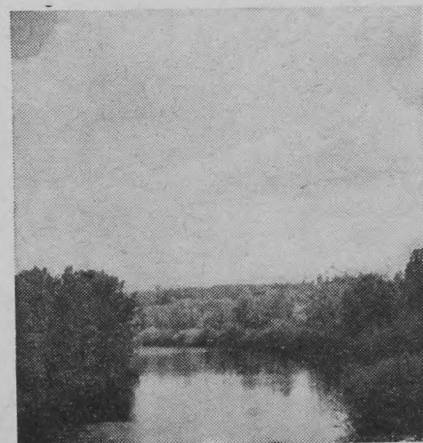
4. Use only a light fluid grease in the disc or furrow opener bearings. Never use a "gun grease" or semi-fluid grease in these bearings.

5. Always cover the drill box, feed mechanism and seed flutes when outside during wet weather. Never allow seed to remain in the box for more than a day or two. Always thoroughly clean out every bit of seed and dirt at the end of the season before storing the drill.

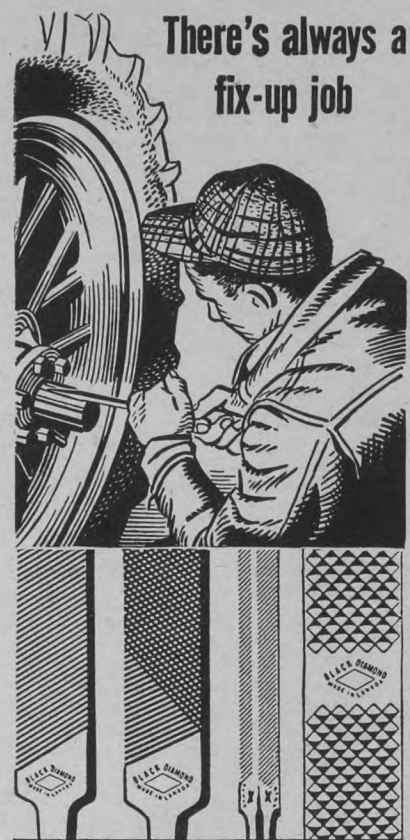
6. Keep all parts of the mechanism clean; use the correct grade of grease; keep all the grease clean and use it frequently in accordance with the instruction book.

7. Check and adjust for wear frequently.

8. Keep all working parts, bolts, nuts, keys, pins and braces tight.



In eastern Saskatchewan—Guide photo.



To A farmer, busy summer hours are precious. It pays to do implement fix-ups *before* the breakdown—to avoid time-wasting interruptions when you're "in a race with the clock" out in the fields.

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The handling of this wartime volume of cheques is quite apart from numerous special services which the banks have undertaken — the delivery of millions of Victory Bonds and the sale of countless War Savings Certificates; ration coupon banking; subsidy payments to producers; foreign exchange operations.

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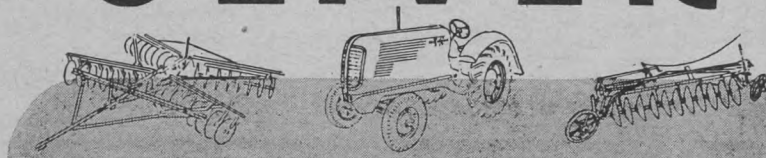
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9. Wheel bearings and power lifts should be washed out, repacked and adjusted several times each season.

10. End play on shafts, sprockets, pulleys, and slack in chains, belts and drive gears should be given daily attention.

Should You Treat for Smut?

R. C. Russel of the Dominion Laboratory of Plant Pathology, Saskatoon, suggests a new basis for approaching the problem of treating cereal grain seed for smut. He points out that in the province of Saskatchewan, for example, it has been found that a high proportion of seed used is free from the spores which cause bunt or stinking smut of wheat. Consequently, such seed does not need to be treated, and a considerable gain in cost, as well as time, is made by seeding without treatment. It is not sound business, however, to take any chances, because it is more economical in the end to treat all infected seed.

It is suggested, therefore, that the seed should be tested first for smut in every case where the owner believes it may possibly be infected. These tests can be made at the Dominion Laboratory of Plant Pathology, Saskatoon, and once seed has been tested it will be possible to tell the owner whether the seed needs treatment or not.

For the last three years random samples of seed that has been graded for smut have been planted on experimental field plots and Mr. Russel states that the results have been very satisfactory. It has been found on the average that about 90 per cent of the wheat, 50 per cent of oats, and 40 per cent of the barley samples submitted did not require any treatment for smut.

Check Reserve Soil Moisture

THERE is no single factor which is so important in determining yield and returns from the farm in western Canada as soil moisture. This is the first factor that operates to determine whether the crop year will be satisfactory or not. Consequently at, or before, seeding time, it is the part of wisdom to determine just how much moisture does lie in reserve in the fields to be seeded.

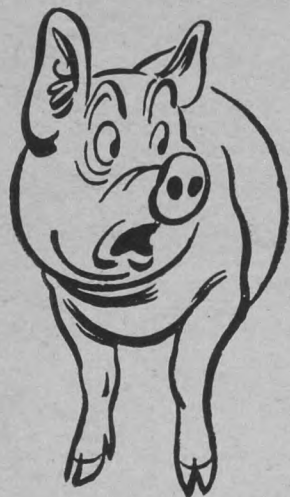
Dr. J. L. Doughty, of the Soil Research Laboratory, Swift Current, Saskatchewan, points out that last summer it was not possible to conserve much moisture on summerfallow in the large triangular area with its base along the international boundary and its apex at about Alask on the Saskatchewan-Alberta border. In grain land, Dr. Doughty points out, stubble fields are generally dry at harvest time, because the crop will have used all of the available moisture to a depth of about three feet. Therefore, if any reserve is to be accumulated by seeding time the following year, it must come either from after-harvest rains or winter snowfall. Checking the available moisture now will assist any farmer in determining how good his cultural methods have been in conserving moisture, and may assist him in determining either the correct amount of seed to use, or how best to prepare the land for seeding.

Dr. Doughty reports that about 65 per cent of the prairie area contained a fair to good supply of moisture at freeze-up. That is, the soils were moist to a depth of 18 to 24 inches, which means a reserve of some three to five inches of water. Adjoining stubble fields, owing to the low autumn precipitation, contained little available moisture. In about 15 per cent of the prairie area, both fallow and stubble fields had a substantial reserve of water, and were moist to a depth of 30 inches or more, but the remaining 20 per cent had little or no reserve of moisture, even in summer-fallow.

It is worth noting that in fields where a heavy trash cover was maintained, or the stubble left high, winter snowfall may have added materially to the soil moisture in reserve, and may also reduce the amount of water lost by run-off and evaporation. The amount of moisture conserved from the snowfall will also depend considerably on the date and rate of the spring thaw.



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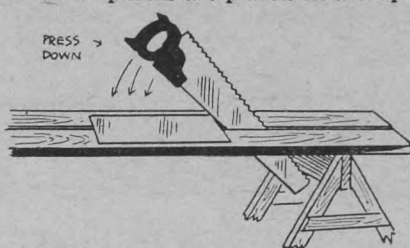
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A Few Suggestions for the Handyman

Including some gadgets for outdoors

Cutting Flashing Iron

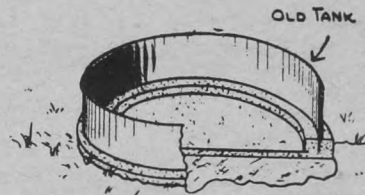
R. F. Steele, of Treherne, Man., recommends this method of cutting flashing iron. Two planks are placed on a couple



of saw horses. Then the toothed edge of a handsaw is hooked under one of the saw horses as shown. The sheet iron has been placed on the planks and by a downward movement the back of the saw will cut right through it. When a long cut has to be made a straight edge may be used on top of the iron as a guide. Mr. Steele says he has cut even corrugated iron roofing by this simple method.

Uses Old Tank

Do not throw away your old galvanized water tanks when the bottom or the lower part of the sidewalls rust away, as they will give much extra service when treated as shown. Dig a trench deep enough to come above all holes and about 12 inches wide. Cut the bottom out of the tank and set the rest of it in the



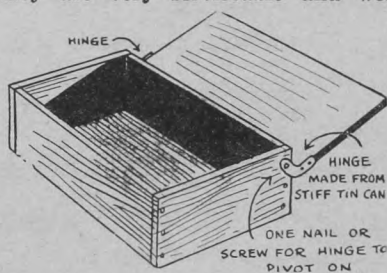
middle of the trench on the level. Give the joint between tank and concrete a coat of roofing cement both inside and out. Fill in the trench inside and out with rather thin concrete above all holes, and then run in at least a two-inch concrete bottom reinforced both ways with old wire. If properly made, it will last several years at very low cost.

Pump Cleans Seed Drill

A tire pump can be useful in cleaning the seed drill of dirt and seed. This is safer than any other method because the compressed air from the pump cannot damage the drill.

Hinge for Small Box

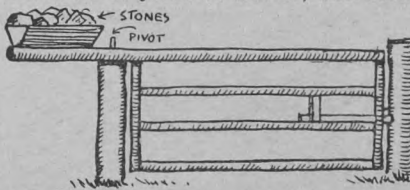
I found these hinges very suitable for a small box and very easy to make. They are very serviceable and work



just as well as other elbow hinges. For a very small light box tin from any tin can is plenty strong enough. For a larger box, sturdier sheet metal is needed.

Sagless Gate

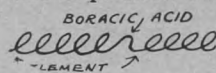
This gate will not sag and will last. I have seen one in Ontario in good condition after 50 years of service, and occa-



sionally have seen one in western Canada. It is generally made of poles, as shown in the diagram and the stones are just enough to balance it. Where poles and stones are available the cash money cost is nil.—D.C.R.

Repairing Electric Element

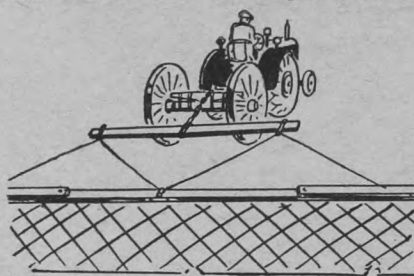
Join the wires together loosely, using as little wire as possible. Switch off the



current when the join becomes white hot, and put on a little boracic acid. Then shake the join until it arcs and you have a weld.—Grant Macleod

Drag Harrow Assembly

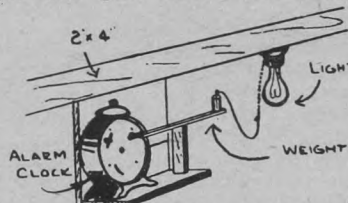
John Stevens, of Morrville, Alta., has this arrangement to pull drag harrows with the tractor. He says that it avoids most of the trouble of the harrows clogging up with stubble and trash. The hind wheels of an old wagon gear are



hitched to the tractor. A logging chain is also hitched to it and passes over the axle of the gear to the crosspiece as shown. The hitch is short enough so that it holds the front end of the harrows up with about half the depth of the teeth in the soil. There is a certain amount of motion up and down which also helps to keep the trash moving back through the harrows.

Alarm Clock Time Switch

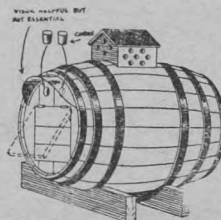
The diagram shows a very effective but easily constructed time saver for any poultryman using electric lights. Secure an alarm clock and fasten it down to a board or timber to which the light and pull switch are attached.



Make the distance from clock to switch at least four inches. Place a piece of lath or light board on a nail or stick as a fulcrum, place one end of the lath not more than half way under the alarm wind and on the other end a weight sufficiently heavy to operate the pull switch when the weight drops. When the alarm unwinds, the weight falls and jerks on the light. If desired, a light spring may be used to fasten weight to pull chain.—I.W.D.

Barrel Doghouse

If you have a good barrel around the place it can be remodelled into a good doghouse. It is rain proof, snow proof, warm in winter and cool in summer. Any long haired dog can be kept in it in cold weather. The door has double acting hinges at the top to swing in or out. The visor is optional and corks can be put in the holes under it in cold weather.



Coloring Cement

Coloring concrete, for example the blocks in a patterned walk, is best done by mixing the colors with the dry cement. Different shades may be secured by using different amounts of coloring matter. The method followed is to mix small trial batches until the shade desired is obtained. For blues, use ultramarine blue; for buffs, yellow ochre or oxide; for pinks and reds, small quantities of red oxide of iron. Greens can be obtained by using a mixture of yellow oxide and ultramarine blue.

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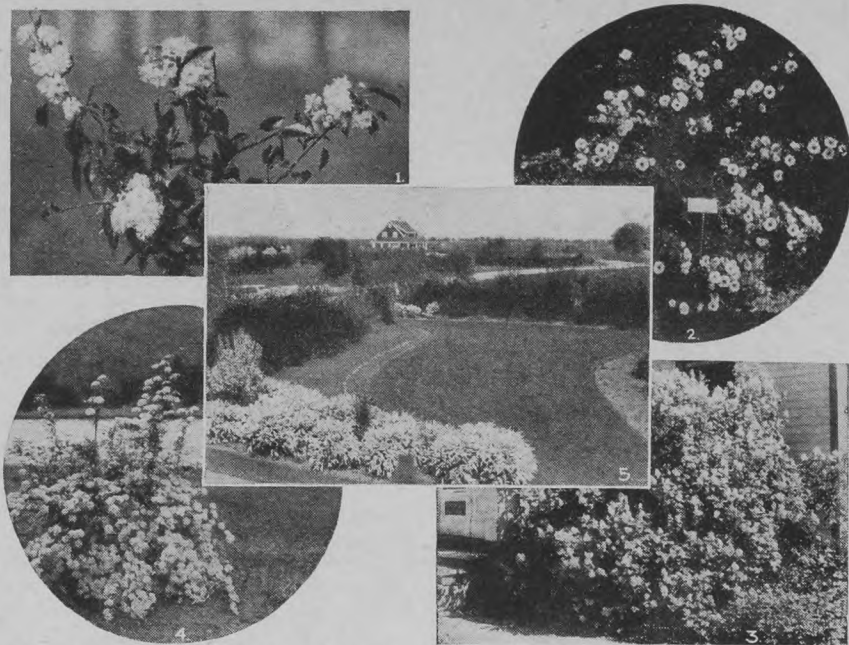
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1, *Stockton* cherry, a double-flowering native pincherry. 2, *Orinda*, a hardy, new, yellow, bush rose seedling. 3, *This late villosa lilac* will tolerate shade. 4, *Three-lobe spirea*, early, white, hardy and beautiful. 5, *Maytime beauty* from *Garland spirea* and *Siberian crab* in foreground and native plum in the background.—Morden photos.

Trees, Shrubs and Vines

Spring planting and pruning of woody ornamentals in the prairie garden

By W. R. LESLIE

Superintendent, Dominion Experimental Station, Morden, Manitoba

PLANTING of trees, shrubs and vines in the prairie garden is usually done to best advantage in April. At this time the trees are dormant and the soil is moist and cool, making conditions favorable for transplanting.

Very sensitive trees, such as larch and birch must be planted before any young green leaves show from the bud. This is particularly important since these trees are lost if not planted early.

Evergreens may be reset satisfactorily during the first half of May. However, they should be moved before the papery sheath has been pushed off the sprouting leaf buds. In southern Manitoba, evergreens move very well in moist soil during mid-August. If autumn planting of broadleaf subjects is attempted, it should be done before the first two weeks of September. This is so that new root growth may be made before winter freeze-up. The soil needs to be mellow and moist.

Well-grown nursery trees and shrubs will have a compact root system, as a result of several transplantings or root prunings. The roots will carry numerous delicate fibres, and ought to be kept moist during the whole time they are out of the ground, so that these fibres do not dry, wither and die.

The Actual Planting

WHEN planting, it is best to dig a hole about two feet deep and four feet square, placing the top soil at one side to be used against the roots. It is better to mix the subsoil, where practicable, with a bushel of acid peat or leaf mold, in order to increase its capacity to retain moisture and to supply a mellow medium for root development.

Broken or long straggling roots are trimmed back with a sharp knife, cutting from the bottom of the root, and from the inside of the tree outward. The plant is then placed in the hole with the roots spread out, the strongest root being toward the west, as an anchorage against prevailing winds. If a large specimen tree is being planted, it is good policy to slope the top 20 to 30 degrees into the southwest to prevent it from being windswept too far eastward in the early years, and to assist in avoiding sunscald to the trunk.

The fine top soil is shovelled in on to the roots and the tree eased upwards with a gentle shaking motion until its depth, after tramping, will be about two inches deeper than it stood in the nursery. The roots should be well tramped when the hole is half filled, and again when three quarters of the soil has been replaced. Use the back of the heel to firm the soil against the roots in order to wedge out any air

pockets that may have formed. Fill the hole with water and leave until the following day before filling with soil to within two inches of the top. Tramp firmly again and finally work loose the upper inch or two of soil.

Evergreen trees are frequently purchased "balled and burlapped." These are set in their burlap container. Place the wrapped tree in mellow soil at the proper depth, cut the cord, remove nails, gently turn the burlap backward and downward toward the bottom roots. The hole is then filled, tramped and watered as with the broadleaf types.

The roots of broadleaf trees usually range out to twice the height of the tree, while those of conifers will extend as far as the height of the tree. This means that a large proportion of the roots are left in the ground when the tree or shrub is dug. Consequently, a newly set plant should have part of the top pruned at planting time to balance the reduced root system. Coniferous trees are an exception. They have resinous sap and withstand the transplanting without the necessity of sacrificing any of the top. As a rule, however, they need a year before making any substantial new growth.

Spring Pruning Ornamentals

THE pruning of deciduous broadleaf trees and shrubs at planting time varies greatly, depending on the type of plant. In the case of forest-pulled saskatoons, and Pembina or highbush cranberries, the whole top of the bush is cut back to almost level with the ground. The stately, cutleaf, weeping birch needs to have about two-thirds of the side branches removed, and the others headed back to about one-half their length, with the central leader left intact. Elms are headed back at about eight feet, most of the side branches removed and those remaining cut to one-half. Bushy shrubs are thinned out heavily, but the general outline of the plant retained.

Sharp tools should be used for pruning, including saw, knife, shears and chisel. Cuts are made close to and just above buds pointing outward, in order to induce an open, spreading habit. Start the knife opposite the buds and slope the cut at an angle of about 45 degrees, so as to end about one-quarter inch above the bud tips. Long cuts expose too much surface to dry air, sun and wind. Cut off small branches flush with the side of the parent branch. If stubs are allowed to remain, they will have no leaves with which to feed themselves and will die, decay and endanger the whole tree to internal rot organisms.

Where two rival leaders or main stems arise, head back the least desirable one

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about half its length, so that it will become a main side branch. Should the like happen with spruce, remove the least desirable leader near its base. Remove dead wood whenever seen. Nip off all flower clusters as the petals fade, except plants producing showy fruit as cherries, crabapples, roses and hawthorn. Surplus suckers should be eliminated from such plants as lilac, Russian almond, sumac, cherry, salt-tree and false spirea.

If a tree develops a sharp crotch it will be apt to split. Either remove one branch completely, or cut it back one half to an outward growing side shoot. Plants becoming leggy should have one third of the oldest branches cut back each spring. Dwarf evergreen shrubs can be kept in compact form by removing the centre bud of the cluster in May, as with Mugho pine or in the case of Rocky Mountain juniper, by nipping off the leader and twig tips.

How Many Acres of Land

YOU have doubtless puzzled over the number of acres in some small plot of ground. For instance, we are often instructed, "Use two bushels of seed per acre," or, "Use 400 pounds of fertilizer per acre," and you are virtually up a tree because you don't know whether the plot is a full acre, a half of an acre, or a tenth of an acre.

So that you will hereafter have no difficulty in quickly determining the acreage of any small or large plot of ground, I have developed a chart which is reproduced herewith. Simply run a straight line across it connecting the length with the width and the intersection with the middle column gives the

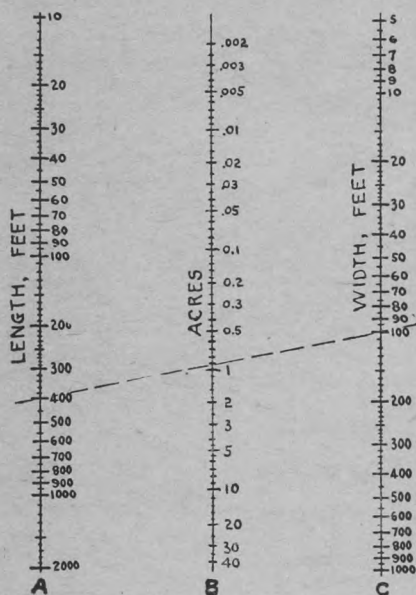
acreage instantly. No longhand figuring whatever is necessary.

For example, if you have a plot of ground 400 feet long by 100 feet wide, run a straight line through the 400 in column A and the 100 in column C and the intersection with column B immediately tells you that the acreage is a little over 0.9. The dotted line which I have drawn across the chart cuts column B between the 0.9 and the 1 which means that the acreage is a little more than 0.9 and less than 1. You read the scale in the same way that you read a thermometer. So if you are not satisfied with calling it roughly 0.9 acre you can estimate with the eye that it is more closely 0.92 acre. For most purposes, though, 0.9 acre is close enough. It is far better than a guess.

It will be noted that the chart is not limited to extremely small plots of ground. Column A shows that it takes care of any length from 10 feet to 2,000 feet, while column C shows that it takes care of any width from 5 feet to 1,000 feet. Column B, which is the important column, shows that the acreage between these limits varies all the way from two one-thousandths (.002) of an acre to 40 acres.—W. F. Schaphorst.

Q. (W. H. B., Sidney, B.C.): Would like information on how to kill mint that has got out of hand. My garden is simply infested with it and the more and deeper I dig, the more the mint flourishes.

A. Clean cultivation should rid your garden of mint in one season. Digging with a digging fork usually will remove the roots in one operation. Another scheme is to starve out the plants by covering completely with mulch paper or tar paper, or by smothering with a thick layer of straw or barnyard manure.



You can tell the acreage of any field up to 40 acres by this chart.

NINE OUT OF TEN PATRONS ARE MEMBERS

Continued from page 9

BY the end of 1943, total assets amounted to \$502,159.42, of which members' equity totalled \$220,436.34. Capital investment accounts at the same date stood at \$352,409.74, after depreciation. Of the total members' equity some \$200,000 was accounted for by participation certificates, issued to members as all or part of the final payment issued during the years 1931-35, and 1940-43.

These participation certificates have their basis in the fact that the organization has no capital stock and no working capital, except such as may be deducted year by year from the amounts due members of the Pool in the form of a final payment. Consequently, from the beginning the Pool adopted the revolving door method of dealing with this aspect of its finances. Final payment may, therefore, be in the form of participation certificates, or cash, or both, according as the demand for working capital may be.

The plan is to operate on a six-year, revolving door basis; that is to say, participation certificates issued in 1945 would be redeemed in cash in 1951. At the present time, however, there are several years in the middle thirties for which no participation certificates were issued, owing to the expansion, beginning in 1935, and to the three years' losses incidental thereto. Mr. Ellis A. Johnstone, the General Manager, told me, however, that it was hoped to bring these years into line as rapidly as money could be spared from working capital for the purpose. An important factor here, notwithstanding the very high volume of sales during the war years, lies in the fact that increased manufacture and sales involve increased working capital, owing to the larger

operating costs, greater quantities of products in storage, and greatly increased inventories of supplies.

The Central Alberta Dairy Pool operates under a voluntary contract of more or less standard type for co-operative associations. Any producer of cream or milk for the condensery, can deliver to the Pool at the market price, but before sharing in the final payment for the year, or receiving participation certificates, he must become a member, by signing a contract and paying a membership fee of \$1.00. Memberships, I understand, can be cancelled after 60 days' notice, but as of last August, Mr. Johnstone informed me, 92 per cent of all producers supplying milk or cream to the Pool were members. Furthermore, the company balance sheet, as at December, 1943, showed a total of \$8,167 received as membership fees since the inception of the organization, so that all of the physical facilities acquired since 1925 have been secured out of surplus earnings.

The present wide-spread public discussion of co-operatives and their relation to the general problem of taxation, has focused attention on the co-operative movement generally. Comparatively rapid expansion during the last few years as well as a tendency toward amalgamation in order to achieve the advantages that accrue to volume production and low per unit costs of operation, tend to throw the movement more and more into the arena of big business. Certain it is that the outcome of the present enquiry is fraught with considerable significance to the co-operative movement, which has now reached notable proportions.

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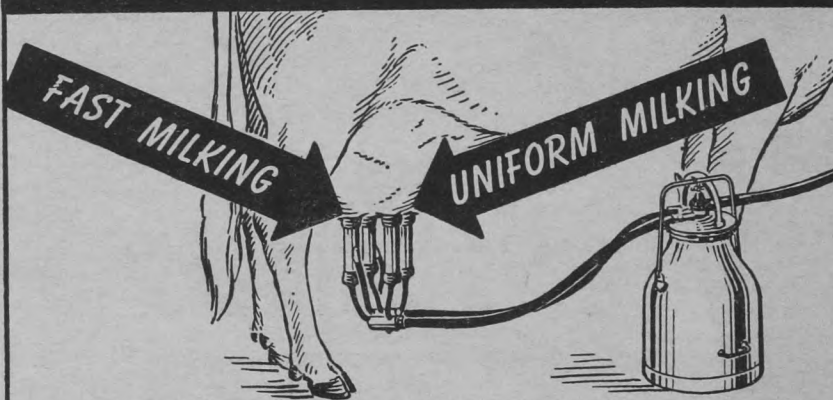
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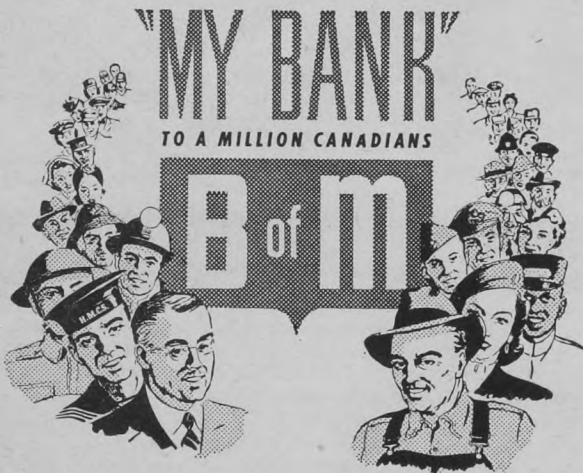
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Sales of Used Machinery Regulated

ABUSES in the distribution of farm machinery have led the Wartime Prices and Trade Board to provide that if a farmer disposes of machinery which is now rationed, intending to replace it later, his application for new equipment will not be considered unless he had first consulted the farm machinery rationing officer for his district before disposing of his old machinery. It is pointed out that farm equipment supplies for Canadian farmers are equal to those available to farmers in the U.S. In both countries, the supply available falls short of meeting the demand. Farmers are therefore urged by the Board to keep in operation machines which they already own.

Prairie Research Laboratory

IT is expected that the Prairie Regional Research Laboratory at Saskatoon, announced for construction some time ago, will be completed during the summer of 1946. Present plans call for a professional staff of from 25 to 30 scientists, aided by 30 to 40 persons of lesser status.

The building will be a four-storey one, containing ten basic laboratory units, spaces for two pilot plants, in addition to storage rooms, drafting rooms and shops. It will be located on the campus of the University of Saskatchewan near the Field Husbandry building and just opposite the Engineering building, and will probably be the most up-to-date scientific building in western Canada when completed.

Palestine Co-operatives

Jews comprise about one-third of the population of Palestine. They have organized close to 400 co-operative associations, and these associations are taxed. Nevertheless, they have virtually acquired control of the agriculture of Palestine according to Dr. Max Alter, a Zionist leader, who believes that these co-operatives have been responsible for the rapid progress the Jews have made in modernizing Palestine.

It is also due to the co-operatives that such large numbers of penniless refugees have been looked after until they could become self-supporting. In all, Palestine has taken care of approximately 350,000

refugees during the past few years, of whom 90,000 came from Germany. All of these were given work of some kind, largely by the co-operatives, and cared for until they had become used to the country and could do really productive work.

HEDLEY AULD— CIVIL SERVANT

Continued from page 9

IN all, Dr. Auld has served under ten ministers of agriculture during the intervening 29 years, of whom seven were Liberal in politics, two C.C.F., and one Co-operative. For the record, they are: W. R. Motherwell, George Langley (from December 13, 1918), Charles A. Dunning (February 14, 1919), C. M. Hamilton (April 26, 1920), J. A. Maharg (June 30, 1921), C. M. Hamilton (December 12, 1921), George Spence (August 23, 1929), Walter C. Buckle (September 9, 1929), Gordon Taggart (July 19, 1934), Major Geo. H. Williams, who was appointed after the elections of June, 1944, but never functioned, owing to ill health, and who has since resigned, to be succeeded by Hon. L. F. McIntosh, the present Minister.

Between 1905, when the total value of Saskatchewan products was less than \$2.5 million, and 1944, when Saskatchewan farm cash income alone was \$503 million, lies a story that would require more than one fat volume to tell. No other person knows that story as well as Dr. Auld, because he has witnessed it in the making for 30 years, as chief executive officer of Saskatchewan's most important government department. In no other province in Canada has a department of agriculture been more difficult to administer. Because of a one-crop complex enjoined by nature on the people of the province, and complicated without warning by drought and epidemics of insects and diseases, aggressiveness has been discounted in advance. A huge, sprawling domain dotted with 140,000 scattered farms, Saskatchewan has provided a costly and difficult field for agricultural services. Caution could yield better dividends than aggressiveness, especially since, for the last 25 years, the political pot has bubbled constantly, and on occasion boiled over.

During all this time, under one minister after another, but always under the kindly and thoughtful administration of Hedley Auld, the infant livestock industry had been nurtured, the dairy industry encouraged, good seed advocated, and seed and feed supplies provided as necessary, while Saskatchewan agriculture as a whole, acquired character. It is the privilege and the honor of few men indeed to have witnessed so intimately the growing pains of a lusty young province.

QUIET, somewhat reserved, not given to outward enthusiasms, dependable, conscientious, thoughtful and kindly, the duties and responsibilities and the honors that have come to Dr. Auld have been many. In 1920 he was Secretary of the Better Farming Commission, in 1928 Secretary to the Royal (Turgeon) Grain Commission. He is a past President of the Regina Exhibition Association, as well as the Y.M.C.A. and the Rotary Club of Regina. He is a past Vice-President of the Western Canada Livestock Union; an Honorary Life Member of the Saskatchewan Field Husbandry Association, and of the Saskatchewan Agricultural Societies; a Fellow, the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists, awarded in 1943 "in recognition of your long and meritorious service to the agriculture of this country." In 1936, he was given an honorary LL.D. from the University of Saskatchewan, "in recognition of his distinguished service to agriculture." In 1944, he was elected a member of the Senate of the University of Saskatchewan. He is a past Superintendent of the Knox United Church Sunday school, Regina; an officer of Emulation (Masonic) Lodge; a member of the session of Knox church; and a member of the Independent Order of Foresters. He is Chairman of the

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3.00	2.00	1.00	W.L. Ckls.	4.00	2.50
15.25	8.10	4.30	B. Rocks	16.75	8.85
25.00	13.00	6.75	B.R. Pul.	28.00	14.50
11.00	6.00	3.00	B.R. Ckls.	12.00	6.50
15.25	8.10	4.30	N. Hamps.	16.75	8.85
25.00	13.00	6.75	N.H. Pul.	28.00	14.50
11.00	6.00	3.00	N.H. Ckls.	12.00	6.50

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13.25	7.10	3.80	W. Leg.	14.75	7.85
26.50	13.75	7.10	W.L. Pul.	29.00	15.00
3.00	2.00	1.00	W.L. Ckls.	4.00	2.50
14.25	7.50	4.05	B. Rocks	15.75	8.35
23.00	12.00	6.25	B.R. Pul.	26.00	13.50
11.00	6.00	3.00	B.R. Ckls.	12.00	6.50
14.25	7.50	4.05	N. Hamps.	15.75	8.35
23.00	12.00	6.25	N.H. Pul.	26.00	13.50
11.00	6.00	3.00	N.H. Ckls.	12.00	6.50

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14.00	7.50	3.75	W. Leg.	16.00	8.50
29.00	15.00	7.50	W.L. Pul.	31.00	16.00
3.00	2.00	1.00	W.L. Ckls.	4.00	2.50
16.00	8.50	4.25	B. Rocks	18.00	9.50
27.00	14.00	7.00	B.R. Pul.	29.00	15.00
11.00	6.00	3.00	B.R. Ckls.	12.00	6.50
16.00	8.50	4.25	N. Hamps.	18.00	9.50
27.00	14.00	7.00	N.H. Pul.	29.00	15.00
10.00	5.50	3.00	N.H. Ckls.	12.00	6.50

REDUCED PRICES AFTER MAY 17.

13.00	7.00	3.50	W. Leg.	14.00	7.50
26.00	13.50	6.75	W.L. Pul.	28.00	14.50
3.00	2.00	1.00	W.L. Ckls.	4.00	2.50
15.00	8.00	4.00	B. Rocks	16.00	8.50
24.00	12.50	6.50	B.R. Pul.	26.00	13.50
11.00	6.00	3.25	B.R. Ckls.	12.00	6.50
15.00	8.00	4.00	N. Hamps.	16.00	8.50
24.00	12.50	6.50	N.H. Pul.	26.00	13.50
10.00	5.50	3.00	N.H. Ckls.	12.00	6.50

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15.00	8.00	4.00	N. Hamps.	17.00	9.00
28.00	14.50	7.25	N.H. Pul.	31.00	16.00
9.00	5.00	3.00	N.H. Ckls.	11.00	6.00
14.00	7.50	3.75	W. Leg.	16.00	8.50
29.00	15.00	7.50	W.L. Pul.	32.00	16.50
3.00	2.00	1.00	W.L. Ckls.	4.00	2.50

REDUCED PRICES AFTER MAY 17.

13.00	7.00	3.50	W. Leg.	15.00	8.00
27.00	14.00	7.00	W.L. Pul.	29.00	15.00
3.00	2.00	1.00	W.L. Ckls.	4.00	2.50
14.00	7.50	3.75	N. Hamps.	16.00	8.50
26.00	13.50	6.75	N.H. Pul.	28.00	14.50
9.00	5.00	3.00	N.H. Ckls.	11.00	6.00
14.00	7.50	3.75	B. Rocks	16.00	8.50
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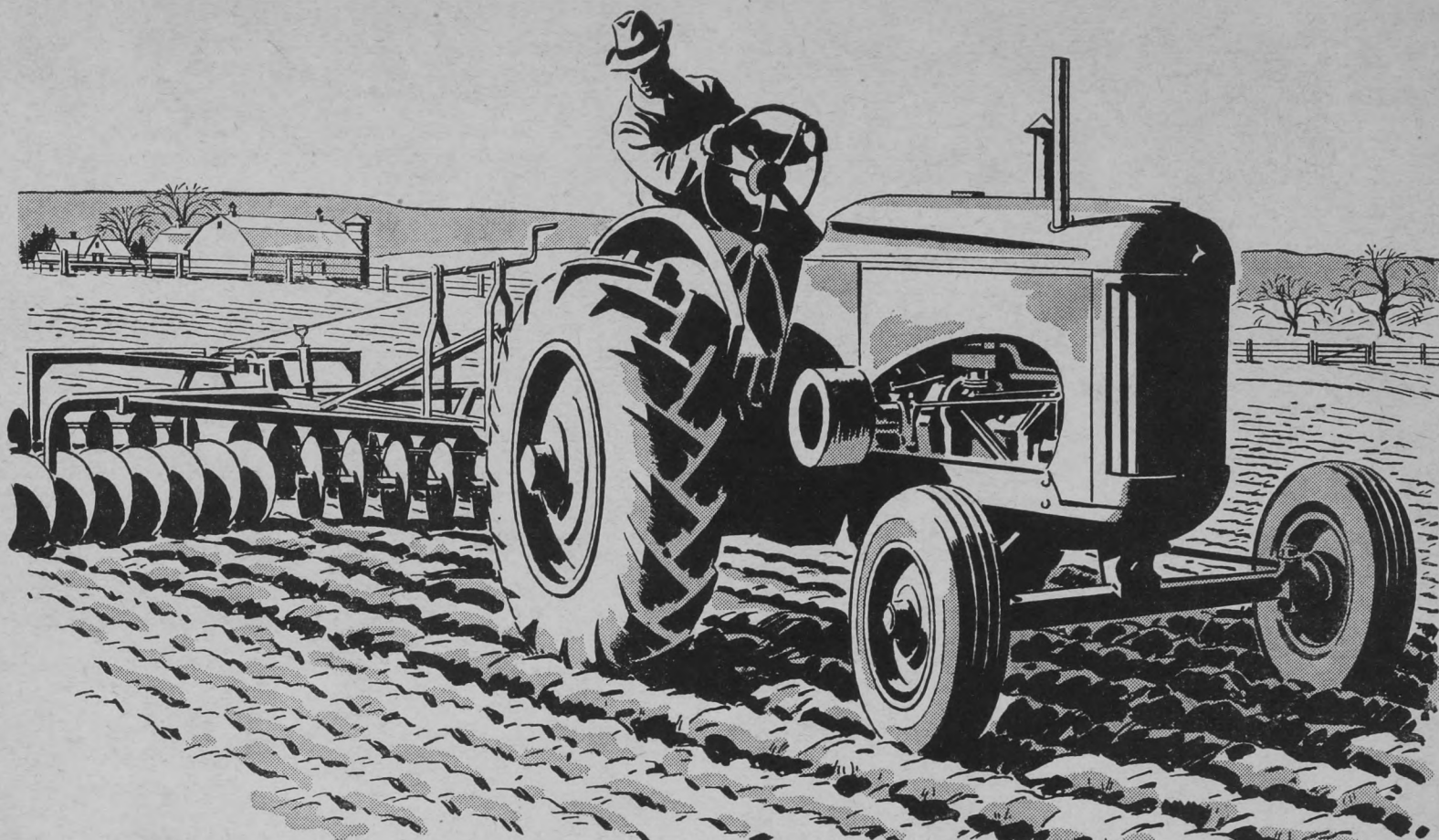
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Saskatchewan Stallion Board, as well as of the Saskatchewan Land Utilization Board, and a member since 1943 of the Agricultural Advisory Committee to the Dominion Minister of Agriculture.

Unlike some men in official positions, he takes considerable pride in the fact that from the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture there have gone out to positions of importance and responsibility, a large number of good men. Only recently, the newly elected Government of Saskatchewan found in officials, or former officials of the Department of Agriculture, three Deputy Ministers for new Departments. J. S. White, at one time manager of the Grain and Fodder Branch of the Department is now Deputy Minister of the Department of Social Welfare. E. D. Eisenhauer, Director of the Land Utilization Branch, and Irrigation Specialist, has become Deputy Minister of the Department of Reconstruction and Rehabilitation. B. N. Aranson, Director of the Co-operation and Markets Branch is now Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Co-operative Development, and is also a member of the Dominion Royal Commission now sitting on enquiry into the operation of the Income Tax Act. Men like Professor James Murray, Principal of the Olds School of Agriculture; John Bracken; the late A. J. McPhail, and the late Paul F. Brett, Presidents of the Saskatchewan and Manitoba Wheat Pools, respectively; Dr. L. E. Kirk, Dean of the University of Saskatchewan; Dr. V. G. Graham, Professor of Dairying at the same institution; J. S. Turnbull, General Manager of Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries; D. H. McCallum, Dairy Commissioner for Alberta; A. M. Shaw, Director of Marketing Services and Chairman of the Agricultural Supplies Board, Ottawa; Dr. J. F. Booth, Chief of the Division of Economics, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa; Dr. G. Shepherd, economist, Iowa State College; Dr. C. Claydon, University of Arkansas; Lt.-Col. J. G. Robertson, Canadian Agricultural Commissioner in Great Britain—these and others have gone from the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture to work in wider fields, and have carried with them the good wishes of the Deputy Minister under whom they had served.

DR. AULD has few, if any hobbies, aside from his work, his family, his garden, his church and his friends. Of his three sons, Gordon (the eldest), is a graduate of McGill, and has been in the R.C.A.F. for five years. The second son, Murray, was graduated in Mechanical Engineering from the University of Saskatchewan in 1940, and since 1942 has been Acting Manager of a division of McDonald Brothers Aircraft Limited, having previously been an aircraft inspector. The third son, Frank, is also a graduate in Mechanical Engineering from the University of Saskatchewan (1942), and has a Commission in the Royal Canadian Mechanical Engineers.

The young man from Prince Edward Island, who headed for Edmonton in 1902, is a little older now. He has traded some hair for a wealth of experience and a host of friends. Few men, it is safe to say, have entered so unpretentiously and yet so completely into the life of the province, and yet have contributed so much. And of still fewer could it be said that this distinction is pleasing to so many friends.—H.S.F.



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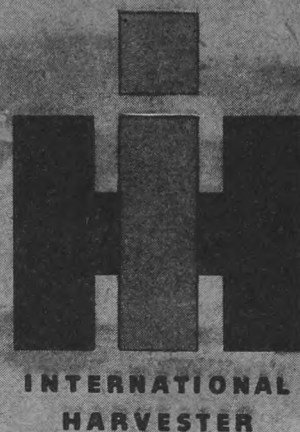
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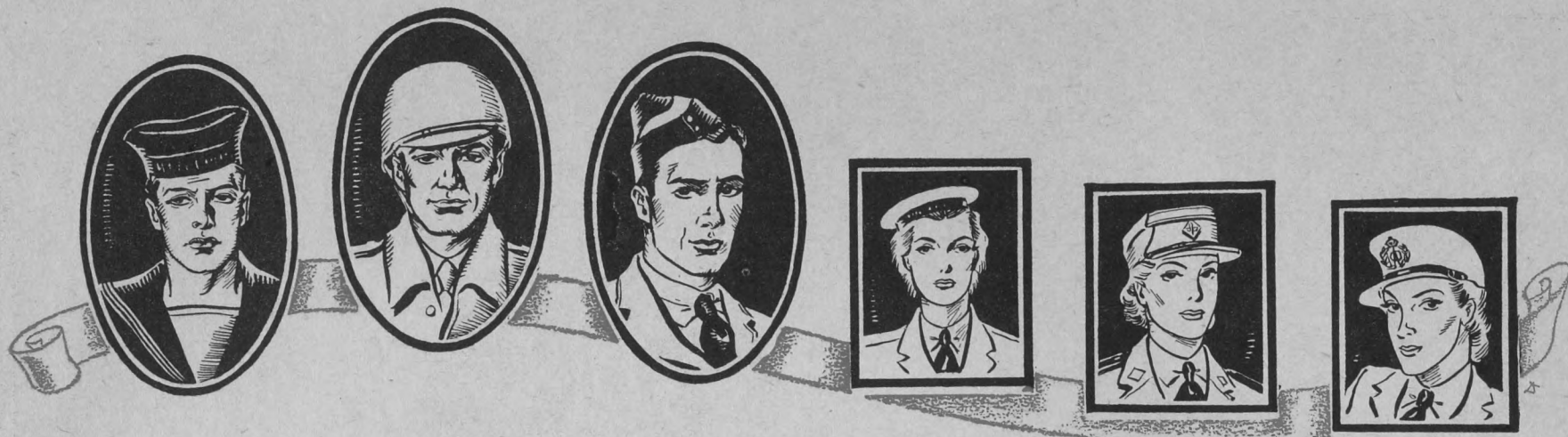
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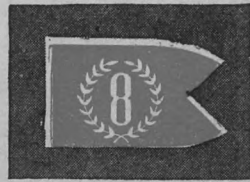
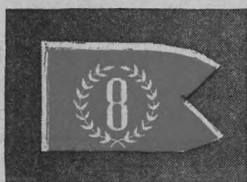
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HERO COMES HOME

Continued from page 6

queer gladness went through him anyway, and as they clasped, his mind flitted back to their boyhood, the hours they shared in the little room beneath the eaves. He thought, also, of one day when he had missed Pete and, sitting on the lawn where they used to wrestle, he saw a pair of boy's running shoes. Shoes that once belonged to his brother. Funny, the tightness that brought.

"Where's Myra?" Pete said to him, almost below his breath.

"She had to churn."

"Oh," Pete said; and they drove out of town.

He didn't say much on the slow drive home. Nighthawks were arching through the paling sky, and a breeze had come from somewhere. Pete gazed all about him, up at the sky, down into the ditches.

"Remember the rattlers we used to kill going to school?" he said to Jim, and Jim just nodded. Even then, Pete was a hero with the boys, because of the number of snakes he always killed.

"Too big for his pants," Jim thought again.

A night bird went "wah-wah-wah-wah" and Pete's eyes squinted. "Lord," he said. "Lord." His voice was queer. "I could hear those birds and smell the sun on the rocks and do all the things . . ." He broke off, noting Jim's tight jaw. "It's funny," he said, "but you always want to come back."



IN the morning Pete didn't eat much breakfast; he complained of his jaw being a little sore, where they'd pulled the last tooth. But he hurried out into the morning coolness, anxious to get around the buildings, see the animals, box with Rover, who'd link his paws around Pete's leg and try to pull him down.

"Gee, let me try to milk, Jim!" he begged, when the cows came in.

Without a word, Jim handed him the stool, and Pete sat down at Bessie, who was blowing ponderously.

The minute Pete grasped her teats, the temperamental old Jersey looked round, quit blowing, and gave one kick that left Pete and the milk pail in the middle of the barn.

Pete didn't swear. He got up, grinning wryly.

"Now I know why they left you behind," he said; and Jim started in to milk.

Pete stood a little behind him, leaning against the corner of the feed bin. Above the sing of the milk, his voice came carelessly.

"Myra ever talk much about me, Jim?" "Sometimes," Jim said. "She'd always ask how you were getting on."

"She was plenty mad at me. She never wrote—not even one letter, Jim."

What could you say to a guy like that. Tell him you were figuring on making Myra your wife? One of these evenings, when you were strolling together down the lanes she loved, just ask her . . .

"We've been seeing a lot of each other lately," Jim said. "She's sure a swell girl, Pete."

"Yeah?" said Pete, acting pleasantly surprised. "Yeah, she sure is." After that his voice was absent.

He didn't say much the rest of the morning. After dinner, he said he was going down to the valley. "A guy gets so he wants to see those old places more than anything else in all the world. You remember the days you fished there, the afternoons you lolled on the sand . . ."

Jim got up, a tightness inside him. He was more resentful still, because he felt he had hurt Pete, without actually wanting to do so. War made a difference. It took a long time to get things the way they used to be.

"Do you mind if I go with you?" he said.

Pete turned, then grinned at him, crinkling his eyes a little, in the way that made Mom smile, too.

"I wish you would, Jim," he said. "It's lonely by yourself."

The same hot sun lifted pools of heat off the rocks. The cottonwoods were golden green; the wind made tracks on the dusty sagebrush on the hills. They walked slowly, side by side, choosing their way with care. Pete wore drill pants, his shirtneck was open, and Jim thought, "Still as handsome as ever," even though there were tiny red scars under his tan. "Knows what to wear and when to wear it."

They weren't saying much, just re-living mentally the adventures they found there as boys. Suddenly Pete said, "Myra didn't come over today, either. Is it all right if I go over this evening, Jim?"

"Why ask me?" Jim said. "I've got no monopoly on her. But I do have a date with her tonight."

"Oh," Pete said. And then, "Jim, you don't need to be scared of me. Sure, Myra was always the world with me."

But I know how she feels. And all I want to be is a real good pal to you and her."

Jim hadn't been watching. And when he stepped off the rock in the spruce weeds, he felt his foot slide off something spongy and rough. His flesh congealed as his instinct, far ahead of his mind, told him what it was. At the moment the rattle paralyzed him, he heard Pete shout.

Then he felt the bite, just above the shoe top.

All in one panic-stricken instant, he screamed and ran along the rocks, feeling the hurt of them under his light boots. The sweat was beading from him, and the waspy sting on his leg was setting

his body crazy.

"Jim!" Pete yelled, and sanity came back.

HE sat down on the blistering rocks, and hurriedly took off his shoe and sock. Pete came up and pulled out a knife. His face was set, his hands firm.

Even in that moment, Jim thought: The hero again! I suffer but you're the hero. If I had saved you, I'd be it. It's just chance that makes heroes . . .

"Lie down!" Pete said. "Close your eyes. Don't think of anything. Hang on, Jim."

It was over quickly, the burning and the weakness, and then Pete was kneeling there, his lips sucking the wound. "I'll be all right," Jim was thinking. "That was plenty quick. Good thing . . ." And then all of a sudden, he sat up, threshing out with his arms to keep balanced.

"Pete! For God's sake—your mouth!"

Pete looked at him, grinned a little sardonically. "I know," he said, and sucked again. "But I have a chance. You haven't, if I don't do this. With all the clotted blood in my jaw, it'll take a while to work in . . ."

Going up the hill, he began to get giddy. Jim walked steadily, not heeding the throbbing. But Pete was swaying a little, talking.

"I got something to tell you, Jim," he said. "I wasn't really a hero . . ."

"Save your strength, Pete," Jim said, lugging him. "In just a little while I'll get to Myra's . . ."

"Yeah," Pete's hair was matting over his face. "You see, Jim, all those times when I was doing big things—flying mast high to blast a ship, things like that—it wasn't because I'd get a medal I was doing it, Jim. It was because you were staying behind, doing things like milking cows and not ever getting much from life. I was doing it because you and Myra and Mom and Dad and people like that were behind, counting on me, —Jim—and then I knew I had to make good, just for you guys . . . I wasn't a hero, Jim. If it hadn't been for you guys back here, I wouldn't have done it, Jim. You were the heroes . . ."

"Yeah, sure," said Jim. "Me, especially. Hang on, Pete."

He saw Myra coming out of the garden and staring towards them, and he yelled, "Myra, phone the doctor. Pete's got poison—a rattler . . ."

PETE was resting okay in the spare room, the doc was gone and Jim was ready to go. Myra hovered near him, her cheeks overbright, the way they

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carry on
alone?



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hadn't been in two years. When Pete called for water, Myra fed it to him, her left arm under his neck.

Jim said, "I guess I won't be along this evening." He found he could grin at her. "He needs you—now."

She didn't say much, just turned her head away. She looked like she wanted to cry.

"Heck, I knew it all the time," Jim said. "You never were in love with me—even though you wanted to forget him." And then he added, "And listen, don't you ever say he isn't a hero: that guy's pants aren't big enough for him."

He went down the lane, the heat lifting sweetly from the flower beds. Myra went upstairs and then came down, carrying a large box. She took it into the cool room.

"For you," she said, smiling a little.

"What in the world . . ." Pete said.

She was blushing. "A letter a day—that I never sent to you," she said.

WHEN Jim got home, Rover was taking the cows up the pasture lane, and the old man was opening the gate to let them in. Mom came out, in her apron, worried; and Jim explained. "And he can stay there the night," he finished, going towards the barn. "Myra's mom is just like you."

Mom didn't say anything; but all of a sudden, she had the same pride shining in her eyes—the kind she had when she was welcoming a hero home.

Jim picked up the milking stool, feeling more contented than he had since Pete went away. He sat down at Bessie and yanked on the rope teats, and the old Jersey chewed her cud, blowing like a porpoise.

This Is A Joke!

To read this kind of humor with most enjoyment, first cast your eye down the left hand side of the column until you locate the particular ism you prefer. Then read all except that one.

SOCIALISM: You have two cows—you give one to your neighbor.

COMMUNISM: You have two cows—you give them both to the government.

FASCISM: You have two cows—you keep the cows, give the government the milk. The government sells part of the milk back to you.

NAZISM: You have two cows—government shoots you, takes both cows.

NEW DEAL: You have two cows—government shoots one cow, milks the other cow and pours the milk down a sewer.

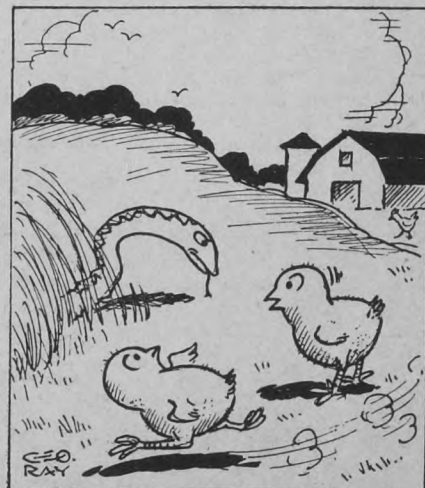
CAPITALISM: You have two cows—you sell one cow and buy a bull.

SOCIAL CREDIT: You shoot the bull.

But, Oh! Listen

UNDER DEMOCRACY: You have two cows, one of them gets sick; the bank rings up every fifteen minutes to see how it is—no foolin'. One cow dies, the bank seizes the other one, then asks you to send up the milk cans, the churn, and if it does not smell too bad, the manure. They use the manure to fertilize their annual statement in the newspapers. In the meantime you go on relief.

CHEER UP: Some day the government is going to insist that the banks must leave you the manure.



"No, you stare him in the eye while I run for help!"

MONTHLY COMMENTARY

by UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED

Restrictions on Wheat Marketing to Prevail After July 31, 1945

When the Dominion Government, early in March, announced its grain policy for the crop year 1945-46, probably no one was surprised by the statement that the Wheat Board initial price basis would continue to be \$1.25 per bushel for No. 1 Northern wheat in store at lakehead or Pacific Coast terminals. That announcement would occasion no changes in the plans of any farmers.

An accompanying statement was made however which will cause an important change in the plans of many farmers, that is so far as delivering wheat within the next few months is concerned. The Honorable Mr. MacKinnon, Minister of Trade and Commerce, stated that next crop year deliveries of wheat from farms are to be limited to 14 bushels per authorized acre. The announcement was made in such terms as to indicate that this policy will be firmly adhered to, even if it means leaving wheat stored on farms while there is still empty elevator space. Every farmer will thus know the maximum quantity of wheat which he will be allowed to deliver in the 12 months following July 31 next. If wheat now stored on farms is carried over past that date, there is a strong probability that it may have to remain in farm storage for another year. It might have to remain longer. But there is no limitation on wheat deliveries between now and July 31 next, wherever there is elevator space available for wheat. Consequently, many farmers, and quite possibly most farmers, will plan now to deliver all the wheat they possibly can before July 31 next.

The next question is as to whether or not there will be elevator space to accommodate all the wheat farmers will want to deliver. At some points there is no doubt in that respect, for sufficient empty space now exists. At other points there is reason to doubt because elevators are already completely filled. To take care of those points it is quite evident that The Canadian Wheat Board will have to insist that railways provide cars for relief where required. That will not be easy, because such interference tends to lessen the efficiency of railway operation and that means moving a somewhat smaller total of grain than might otherwise be moved. However, there can be no doubt that an attempt will be made to take care of the situation, and there is at least good reason to believe that it can be taken care of. Those farmers who have been delaying delivery of wheat for tax reasons, in order to equalize their tax income between one year and another, will now have to reconsider their position, and calculate whether or not any further delay in wheat deliveries will prove profitable. Many farmers have been working on the theory that if they must hold a grain reserve on the farm, they prefer to have it in the form of wheat rather than that of coarse grains, because less storage space is required. Now probably for the next four months farmers will, where there is a choice to be made, put the emphasis on disposing of wheat.

In earlier years any restrictions on wheat marketings suggested by the government were always based on allowing farmers to sell a quantity of wheat equal to that disposed of during the year in export trade and domestic channels. That policy meant that there was no desire to cut down the quantity of wheat in store in commercial positions in Canada. Instead the government accepted the principle that this country should maintain a large wartime reserve of wheat. Now in the opinion of the government, it is no longer necessary to

retain such a reserve, and it is intended to liquidate part of the stocks on hand. Under the new policy the total quantity of wheat which will be accepted by the Wheat Board in 1945-46 will probably be between 250 and 280 million bushels. The total figure for authorized acreage in western Canada, which is based on a percentage of wheat acreage actually seeded in 1940, is not an absolutely fixed figure. It tends to vary from year to year as the occupancy of farms changes, and with changes in seeding plans by farmers. It probably could do somewhat more than 21 million acres. Allowing for some farmers who have given up growing wheat, and allowing for the fact that almost inevitably there will be some areas of low yields, 280 million bushels probably represents the maximum total delivery.

Possibly there may be some people who will not take the government's announcement about restricted deliveries at face value, and who will take a chance on some later modification of the plan. Anyone who does not take the warning of restricted deliveries seriously, in planning his operations, will be taking a considerable chance. There is nothing now in sight to suggest that the present plan may later be changed.

Participation Certificate Payments Assured

Western farmers are now assured that they will receive a payment on Canadian Wheat Board participation certificates issued for the crop of 1943-44. Just when the payment will be made and its amount are two questions that cannot be answered at the moment. Quite probably however, cheques will be issued during the latter part of 1945. Published guesses that the distribution may be approximately ten cents per bushel are perhaps as close as anyone can get just now. If that should be the rate of No. 1 Northern, quite probably higher amounts per bushel would be available on some of the lower grades, corresponding with experience in distributions of earlier years.

As at September 27, 1943, the government of Canada took over, for governmental purposes, all wheat in commercial storage in Canada as at that time, at a price based on \$1.23½ per bushel. When that was done The Canadian Wheat Board was put in a position to close its accounts for the crops of 1940, 1941 and 1942. Out of wheat thus taken over by the government all requirements were filled for a considerable period; for wheat to be used in Canada, for wheat and flour to be shipped to Great Britain and also that furnished to certain other Allied countries receiving food stuffs on the Mutual Aid Plan. Wheat deliveries by farmers from the 1943 crop was not required for such purposes, but did supply the wheat exported to the United States and to certain neutral countries. Just how much of the 290 million bushels of 1943 wheat was so disposed of, has not been made known, but probably it was between 125 and 150 million bushels. The prevailing price for such wheat ranged mainly between \$1.40 and \$1.50 per bushel and consequently as the Wheat Board had been advancing \$1.25 per bushel on such wheat, a substantial surplus for later distribution was quite evidently built up, although there was still a lot of 1943 wheat yet to be disposed of before accounts could be closed for the crop year 1943-44.

Then within the last few months the Canadian government ran out of wheat. To continue its plan of supplying wheat and flour to other Allied countries on a Mutual Aid basis, the government had to buy some more Canadian wheat and the only source of supply was The Canadian Wheat Board, to which all deliveries of the 1943-44 crops had been made. The price to be paid for such

wheat to The Canadian Wheat Board, which would receive it on behalf of farmers, was a problem apparently discussed for some time. Finally the government came to the conclusion that farmers were entitled to the export price basis for such wheat. Consequently the government has taken over from The Canadian Wheat Board, 100 million bushels of wheat on a price basis of \$1.46, the prevailing export price on January 29, less three cents per bushel to cover carrying charges up to that date. Apparently part of that sale is to be allotted to the 1943 crop and part to the crop of 1944. Whatever the basis of division, presumably some millions of dollars will be added to the amount of money the Wheat Board previously had in hand for distributing on 1943 participation certificates.

The Mutual Aid wheat however was only part of the problem. It also became necessary to determine on what basis the Wheat Board should supply wheat to Canadian millers for flour required in Canada. On that point it was decided that farmers would be entitled to no more than the \$1.25 basic price, the Wheat Board should realize no profits on its disposal. For such wheat millers will pay the wheat board \$1.25 per bushel, plus carrying charges so that there will be neither profit nor loss on the handling of such wheat by the Board. Millers will then be reimbursed by the government for the difference between the price they pay and 77½ cents, the basic price for wheat on which they are required to base the ceiling price for flour. All sales for domestic milling are now being applied against 1943 wheat. Thus the time for closing accounts with respect to 1943 is drawing close, although it will be some months yet before the transactions can all be completed. But by the end of the crop year, at July 31, 1945, probably practically all the 1943 wheat will be disposed of and what the Wheat Board has left will then represent the crop of 1944. Probably the disposition of that crop except for certain quantities of special grades, will hardly then have commenced.

Grain Transportation Problems

An early opening of navigation on the Great Lakes is expected with the resumption of heavy shipments of grain East for export. During the winter all rail shipments of grain from lakehead elevators to eastern destinations have been very much smaller than the large movement which was earlier predicted. That was due in the first place to the weather which created extremely difficult operating conditions for the railways, so that loaded railway cars were frequently snowed in for long periods on sidings. In addition, Canadian railways have lost thousands of cars sent under load to destinations in the United States and not returned, either because of weather difficulties or because of the tremendous demands on railways all over the continent. One result has been that grain shipments from country elevators had to be slowed down from lack of equipment. When the lost cars are recovered few of them can be sent West at once for grain traffic because they will be urgently needed to keep grain flowing from eastern elevators to the seaboard. Elevators at lower lake ports are badly congested at the moment, and a bottle-neck there in grain transportation is a possibility. During previous seasons there have been times when the movement of grain down to the lakehead has been delayed because of lack of grain at the Lakehead to supply cargoes for all the vessels which might have been put into the traffic. No difficulty in that respect is anticipated during the next few months. The danger is rather that lake vessels with

grain cargoes may be tied up at lower lake ports awaiting an opportunity to unload.

Heavy demands for food stuffs of all kinds are now reported from Europe and these will inevitably increase with the progress of the Allied arms. Up to the present overseas shipments for this purpose have been limited by the lack of shipping. There may be developments in the near future which will permit a diversion of some shipping from the movement of troops and munitions to Europe to the handling of much larger quantities of food.

The demand for wheat and flour from Canada may possibly be increased because of the shortage of meat for overseas shipment which has developed in the United States. Only a short time ago various people in that country were publishing warnings of a tremendous unmanageable surplus of food to be expected in the near future. Now it is disclosed that production of meat has been falling off while at the same time demand for meat for domestic consumption in the United States has been steadily increasing. Consequently plans for shipping meat overseas have had to be sharply curtailed while a somewhat severe rationing of meat is in prospect. Such a condition of course means an increased demand on Canada for meat but quite possibly it will also mean that more wheat and flour will be called for.

As a result of last year's heavy crop in the United States there is still a tremendous quantity of wheat in storage and awaiting an opportunity for delivery. That has not cut down the demand from south of the border for Canadian oats and barley. Malting barley is actually in short supply in the United States. While there is no shortage of feed grain, Canadian oats are wanted because they are cheaper than the home-grown grain. Thus the demand for Western grain is likely to be insistent throughout the summer, with transportation putting the only limitation on shipments.

New Director



J. Harvey Lane, of Fillmore, Saskatchewan, who was elected a director of the United Grain Growers Ltd. at the annual meeting held at Calgary on November 9 and 10, 1944.

The new director comes from Huron County, Ontario. He received his education in Exeter and Goderich, taught school, took a business course, then came West and homesteaded in the Huronville district where he has since resided and where he owns 2,240 acres of improved farm lands.

In the pioneer days, Mr. Lane freely offered his services to his community. He has been secretary-treasurer of the Huronville School District from its

Turn to page 38

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NEIGHBORLY NEWS

Contributed by the Elevator Agents of
UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED

bunked sleighs. In this twin-looking device he was able to bring 225 bushels in one trip. To make it handy for unloading at the elevator he closed up with blankets both outer halves of the back ends.—Oakburn, Man.

Welcome R.C.A.F. Navigator Home

The people of Goodwater and district were glad to welcome home again Kenneth Dalgleish, navigator in the R.C.-A.F., who has finished his tour of operations.—Goodwater, Sask.

Reception for Overseas Boys

The ladies of the local War Services Club recently sponsored a welcome home party in honor of A/B C. R. (Cax) Culling, R.C.N. and F/O N. E. (Nick) Becker, R.C.A.F.

Short addresses were given by Mr. Dubby and Mr. Gartner in which they welcomed the boys home and expressed the hope that they soon would be home to stay.

Both boys expressed their appreciation of the work being carried on by the Canadian Red Cross and the local War Services Committee, and urged that we on the home front do everything in our power to support these worthy organizations to the utmost.—Kendal, Man.

Successful Carnival

The successful Carnival held in the Saltcoats rink was notable for the originality of the costumes worn and the keenly contested events. Don. Coward was the winner of the gents' half-mile and mile races. The evening was concluded with a moccasin dance.—Saltcoats, Sask.

Red Cross Play

The Endcliffe Red Cross local report good results from a play and dance held in the school. The play "Hot Water" was put on by a group from Shellmouth. The proceeds, \$32, are being turned over to the Red Cross by Shellmouth and Endcliffe on a fifty-fifty basis. L. L. Laycock and family's orchestra donated the music for the dance.—Endcliffe, Manitoba.

Commended for Gallantry

David R. Curtis, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Curtis, has been commended for gallantry in the field of battle in Holland and has received the Certificate of Merit.

* * *

W/O Don Crerar, R.C.A.F., son of Mr. and Mrs. John Crerar, has returned home, after completing his operational tour overseas. Lawrence Davies and F/O Gordon Waddell have received their discharges from the R.C.A.F., the latter having served 20 months overseas.—Newdale, Man.

Many Times Wounded

Michael Kukura at the age of 17 enlisted in the P.P.C.L.I., fought in Sicily where he was wounded in the leg. Was promoted to Sergeant and on May 23, 1944, was again wounded in the arm and face. On being sent back to the line again he was wounded in the head. Sergt. Kukura was finally sent home under the tri-wound scheme and has been at his home in Solsgirth spending an enjoyable thirty days' leave.—Solsgirth, Man.

Sqn.-Ldr. Preaches

Sqn.-Ldr. I. A. Norris was guest preacher at the anniversary of Knox United Church. Sqn. Ldr. Norris was a former minister of the Anglican Church here some ten years ago. At the morning service he gave a graphic description of life on a Bomber Squadron in action and of courage and devotion shown to duty. In the evening he described life in Britain under the pressure of the bombing of the cities and towns, and how the morale of the people was maintained under the heavy strain and sacrifice. He also made an earnest appeal for the support of the fine work of the Red Cross in the war area. Russell, Manitoba.

Rodeo Results

The Rodeo Association of America, an organization which has, as its members, representatives of all the major Rodeos, Stampedes and other shows promoting cowboy sports, has just announced the list of World Champion Cowboys for 1944. First, second and third place winners in the different events are as follows:

All Around Cowboys: Louis Brooks, Sweetwater, Texas; Gene Rambo, Shandon, Calif.; Homer Pettigrew, Springer, New Mexico.

Bronc Riding: Louis Brooks, Sweetwater, Texas; Bill McMacken, Florence, Ariz.; Jackie Cooper, Jasper, Alberta.

Bareback Riding: Louis Brooks, Sweetwater, Texas; Bill Linderman, Red Lodge, Montana; Gene Rambo, Shandon, Calif.

Calf Roping: Clyde Burk, Comanche, Okla.; Homer Pettigrew, Springer, New Mex.; Toots Mansfield, Bandera, Texas. Steer Decorating: Padgett Perry, Phoenix, Ariz.; Homer Pettigrew, Springer, New Mex.; Carl Olson, Ribstone, Alberta.

To Canadian followers of cowboy sports, many of these names are well known. Most of these cowboys have competed at the Calgary Stampede at one time or another. Among those listed above, the following competed at the Calgary Stampede in July, 1944: Louis Brooks, Homer Pettigrew, Bill McMacken, Bill Linderman, Carl Olson. At Calgary, Bill Linderman won the Bronc Riding title—also the All Around Cowboy award. At Calgary, Carl Olson, whose home is at Ribstone, Alberta, won the Canadian Bronc Riding title and placed well up in a number of other events.—Ribstone, Alberta.

A Double Hitter

Lack of farm help has caused farmers to seek time-saving devices wherever possible. H. Whyman of Oakburn thought of a way to save time in hauling his oats to the elevator. He fitted two three-deck wagon boxes on wide-

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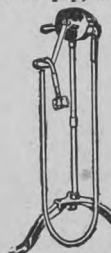


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Resourceful Use of Caterpillar

Caterpillar engines have been put to many and varied uses in the development of this country and not the least has been their use on the farm. Verne Snowdon, one of our enterprising and successful farmers, built a scrub-cutter to the front of his caterpillar and with this, has cleared a good part of his farm, adjoining Strathclair to the West. Mr. Snowdon's farm, which was just one of the ordinary "garden variety" has now been improved to be one of the leading farms in the district. He also used his invention successfully as a snow plow to clear roads for farmers in the district this winter.—*Strathclair, Manitoba.*

Returns from German Prison Camp

Pte. S. Woycheshyn, of this district, one of the prisoners of war since Dieppe, has just been returned to Canada from a prison camp in Germany. He was met by his brother John.—*Vista, Man.*

Looking Ahead to Next Winter

Cordova is to have a curling rink if possible. At a large turn-out in the school it was unanimously decided to build one this summer or fall. The ladies of the local Red Cross served lunch and collected a nice sum for the Red Cross. Officers elected were: Stan Syker, president, Keith Stewart, secretary, and a board of ten directors and boosters.—*Cordova, Man.*

A Colorful Event

The McCreary Skating Rink Carnival, was a colorful and highly successful event. Miss Marie Harper was the chosen candidate for Carnival Queen; Misses Joyce McLean and Mildred Collins being her attendants. The costumes were many and varied. The award for the most original costume being won by Miss Pamela Welland as "Anne Boleyn." Among the many interesting feature events was the inter-school relay races between Kelwood and McCreary.

In the McCreary hockey clubs tournament five teams took part: McCreary, Kelwood, Ste. Rose, Neepawa and No. 7 Airport Dauphin. The keenly contested tournament was won by the boys from No. 7 in the final against the Neepawa club in a fine game.—*McCreary, Man.*

Seriously Wounded

People of the Mankota district were very sorry to hear that Rankin Wilkins, son of Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Wilkins, has been seriously wounded in Holland. Johnny Zerr, another local boy has arrived overseas.

Corvette Aids Blitzed Town

We were quite interested locally in a recent news item in connection with a Christmas party put on for 120 small children in a badly blitzed English town. This party was staged by the crew of the Canadian corvette Mimico; the Signals Officer of the corvette is Lieut. George Angus, R.C.N.V.R., formerly United Grain Growers' agent at West-

bourne and a son of Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Angus of Myrtle. Mr. Alex. Angus is United Grain Growers' agent at Myrtle.—*Myrtle, Man.*

High River Girl's Appointment

Miss Molly Robertson, daughter of Mrs. A. H. Robertson and graduate of High River high school has been appointed first R.C.M.P. dietitian at Ottawa. Previous to this new office, she has been acting in supervisory capacity in eastern Canada in connection with industrial plants where meals have been served to employees.

Miss Robertson is a graduate of the University hospital and also took a course at Olds agricultural school. After graduation from U. of A. she was dietitian at Royal Jubilee hospital, Victoria, and took a post-graduate course while at the coast.—*High River, Alta.*

Red Cross Auction Sale Realizes \$3,600

The Milo, Queenstown, Shouldice and Armada Annual Red Cross Auction Sale was held in Milo, and in spite of unfavorable weather, a large crowd was in attendance. This is the third such sale to be held. Donations were of a very wide and varied nature, including horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, farm machinery, furnishings, cream separators, "one brand new," vegetables, groceries, fish "fresh from Lake McGregor," registered seed wheat, hay, and home cooking—only to mention a few of the different things which were put up for auction.

With what was sold, including cash donations, the sum of \$3,600 was realized, being some \$1,000 more than was raised last year. Queenstown-Shouldice share was \$850, and Milo-Armada share the balance.

Lt.-Col. Tomlinson, of Calgary, was the guest speaker. C. M. Allen, and J. Gerding, were the auctioneers.—*Queenstown, Alberta.*

Boys' and Girls' Oat Club

Clive girls and boys held a meeting recently to organize an oat club. Officers elected for the coming season, were as follows: President, Lorne Joslin; vice-president, Harry Lakeman; secretary, Albert Wagner. E. P. Wagner and B. J. Hawkins were appointed senior advisory committee, and R. H. Kane was appointed club leader.

The members decided to grow eagle oats this year, and 17 applications were accepted by the secretary.

The Clive Junior Oat Club made a splendid showing last year and expect to beat all previous records this year.—*Clive, Alberta.*

Passing of a Pioneer

The passing of Thomas Copeland, a well-known pioneer is widely regretted. Mr. Copeland farmed here continually up to the time of death and was very active in the district in all local activities. He served on the School Board and Municipal Council for many years, and had been a member of the U.G.G. Local Board since 1917.—*Langdon, Alta.*



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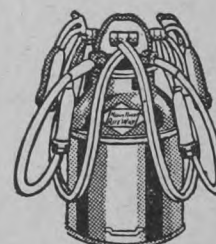
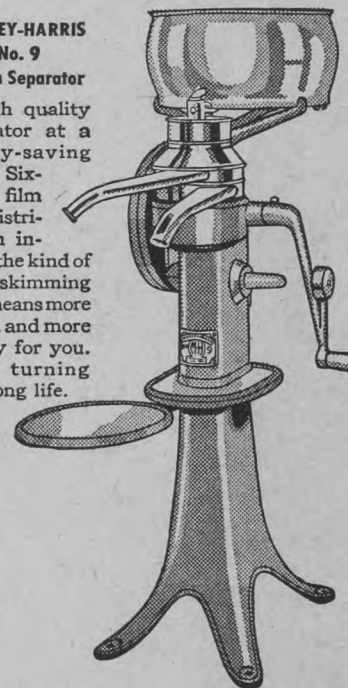
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Farmers know, maybe better than a lot of other people, what it means to invest both time and money. Plowing, harrowing, seeding—and then waiting while sun and rain and the good earth produce a bountiful crop—surely that is one of the biggest investments of all. And it has been going on for thousands of years!

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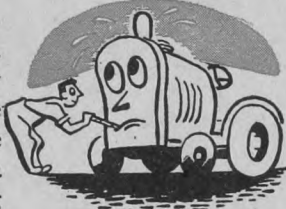
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Tips on Tractors



HOW TO KEEP A HARD-TO-REPLACE MACHINE ON THE JOB

HEAT IN A TRACTOR is something to watch carefully. Excessive temperatures may endanger important engine parts. Too little heat may cause incomplete combustion and a decided drop in operating efficiency. Overheating may be caused by a loose or broken fan belt, improperly timed spark, clogged cooling system, poor grade fuel, too heavy crankcase oil, or internal engine trouble.



IF THE COOLING SYSTEM IS AT FAULT, chances are it needs a thorough cleaning to get rid of rust and scale. Make a solution of five parts hydrochloric acid, one part formaldehyde, forty-eight parts water. Mix the formaldehyde and water first, and then add the acid. Fill the cooling system and

run the engine for three hours. Then drain, flush and refill, being careful to use clean, soft water.

IF THE OIL PRESSURE GAUGE REGISTERS HIGH even after the engine is warmed up, you may be using too heavy an oil. This is just one of many instances where your B-A distributor can be a big help. He carries a complete range of B-A fuels, lubricants and greases each designed by experts to serve a particular need. He knows and will be glad to show you how to increase your tractor's efficiency through proper lubrication. Book your requirements for petroleum products with a B-A distributor now and save money.



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1000 WAYS OF GETTING HURT

Continued from page 7

fatal, and how any one can survive being passed over by that ponderous mass of metal with its battery of discs is a mystery. There was the man who was thrown off the tractor seat while crossing a ditch in front of a one-way. The only thing that saved him from being sliced up was that the ditch was being crossed at an angle and the full weight of the one-way didn't come on his body. The hammermill takes its toll. A young man was found in an unconscious condition, near the hammermill he had been operating. Somehow or other he fell into it and sustained a broken left arm, a broken jaw and other head injuries.

Every year the power-driven washing machine takes its ghastly toll when women get their hair caught in the wringer and in many cases are completely scalped. The quick action of her daughter and a neighbor saved one woman from this terrible fate. Before the rollers reached her scalp her daughter succeeded in pulling the electric switch. She then phoned a neighbor who appeared almost instantly and had to take the machine apart before she could release the victim from her painful ordeal. Last fall the same issue of a weekly newspaper contained two accounts of girls who were helping with the harvest, when their hair became entangled in the auger of a grain loader. In both cases they suffered terrible injuries. It is quite common to run across accounts of men who get their hands caught in these augers, generally with the result that they are maimed for life.

Almost every one knows of a case in which a young lad has become entangled in a buzz saw. Generally it is when the saw catches his mitt. This was the result when a young fellow had his hand quite badly torn and mangled and the ligaments torn. He was rushed to the hospital where it was found that fortunately his fingers were unhurt and he regained the use of his hand in time.

Even the bicycle, the safety bicycle as they called it when it first came out, can be a source of danger. Take the case of the woman who was bringing the cows for milking on a bicycle. One of them turned across in front of her, throwing her violently to the ground. But work is work, and must be done, and in spite of a badly bruised knee and arm she managed to bring the cows in and milk them.

ONE of the lessons learned from the file of clippings about fires is that small children should never be left alone in the house. I could quote several fatal instances, but they are too ghastly. And why, oh why will people continue to boost the fire with coal oil or gasoline. Scarcely a week passes, especially in winter time, but the news comes in of a horrible death by the repetition of a practice about which probably more warnings have been issued than any other cause of agonizing death. But there are other ways of getting burned. In one case last fall a man lit a match while working on his tractor carburetor after dark. There was an explosion and apparently his clothes became drenched with gasoline. The flames enveloped his body so that they could not be stifled by rolling on the plowed ground. He made his way half a mile to his home and sought relief from his agony in a stream there. He retained consciousness but died the next day in hospital.

An unusual case occurred last year in Manitoba when a farmer's wife was electrocuted. The house telephone wire was broken by a truck and fell across a 33,000-volt power line. The sparks set the grass ablaze. She attempted to extinguish the flames with a pail of water when the electric current from the loose telephone wire followed up the stream of water to the pail and killed her instantly.

Men will continue to lead the bull out to water with a rope in spite of the endless warnings that the apparently docile

animal may suddenly resolve to go berserk. There are, however, some variations in this type of accident, such as the case where a man was exercising the animal in the barnyard and apparently slipped on the frozen ground. The animal trampled on him and inflicted such injuries that he died as a result.

A boy of 17 was being chased by a furious bull when he plunged into a lake to escape from the animal and was drowned. In another case a man managed to climb a tree despite two fractured vertebrae after being charged by an angry bull. His cries for help were heard by members of his family who managed to chase the animal away. The victim climbing up the tree despite his injury was an amazing feat.

It is not often that a person is attacked and knocked down by a cow, but such a case happened on a prairie farm last summer, when a woman was doing the morning chores while her husband was away threshing. She managed to get out of the way and to the house and was able to call for help over the telephone.

"Butted by Ram, Child is Injured" is the heading for another clipping which tells how a little four-year-old boy was sent to the hospital with severe bruises and shock caused by the butting of an infuriated ram. In another case pigs were the cause of a ghastly fatality. An old man had apparently suffered a heart attack and had fallen down when feeding them. He was found by his son being literally torn to pieces by the voracious creatures.

THERE are a lot of things to fall off. A farmer was shingling a veranda when he slipped, turned a complete somersault off the roof and landed on the ground feet first, missing a rod on the ground by only six inches. His only injury was a scratched finger. It is not uncommon to run across an account of a man or boy falling off a haystack or a hayrack and suffering fractures or even fatal injuries. Here is a clipping which tells of a man who fell from a ladder, causing a spinal injury from which he died on the way to the hospital.

A 13-year-old boy broke his neck in falling from a wagon. A strange case was that of an 11-year-old girl who fell to the ground from a window of a hayloft while sleep walking. The accident occurred when she, along with two other girls, had decided to sleep in the hayloft. Accidents to children playing on the roofs of granaries or other low buildings and suffering fractured arms or legs are quite common. The nature of the injury depends not so much on the distance fallen but on the position in which the victim strikes the ground.

A few incidents of injury and death from unusual causes will close this account. A middle-aged farmer was killed when a heavy flywheel on a gasoline engine disintegrated and an 18-inch segment struck him in the chest. He had just stepped outside of the house to start the engine to pump water for the stock and was adjusting the machine, which was running too fast. Bending over the engine at the time, he received the full force of the blow.

A woman lost an eye by a simple accident in her kitchen. She was clearing away the dishes from the table and failed to notice the dog. She tripped over the animal and in her fall her spectacles were broken, and a piece of one lens pierced her eyeball.

Several bystanders witnessed this fatality. A 13-year-old boy was working in an annex of an elevator, pushing the grain into the centre of the grain hopper. The grain flow caught him and swept him to his death by suffocation.

A four-and-a-half-year-old boy was playing around the buildings on a farm in Alberta. Naturally his absence was not noticed for some little time, but when his mother went to look for him she found that he had been playing on an empty hayrack behind the barn. In some way he had slipped between two boards in the floor of the rack. His head was caught by the boards and he was dead when found.

And so the list could go on and on indefinitely. Many accidents are not preventable, they are due to freak circumstances which cannot be foreseen. Others are caused because, for the moment, in the rush to get on with the

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job in hand, vigilance is relaxed and the hand of fate strikes swiftly and in many cases fatally. It must be said, however, that many accidents are caused by sheer carelessness. To glance back at the type of accident first mentioned, caused by being caught in a power takeoff, any possibility of an accident can be avoided by a shield which can be placed in position in less than 60 seconds. In factories the lives and limbs of employees must be protected by safety devices. There are regular inspections. On the farm, it is different. There the people must take their own precautions. How happy the writer of this article would be to know that the warnings it carries had saved some member of a farm family from death or injury.

Tough Babies

THE water birds, the shore waders, and the grouse families have the toughest babies in birdland.

Most young ducks can walk, swim, and find their own food within one hour after leaving the egg-state. The young golden-eye ducks and occasionally the young of Canada geese have won the record for infantile toughness among the waterfowl. Frequently their nests are located in high trees, sometimes forty and fifty feet above the ground. The golden-eyes nest in old hollow stumps and disused chimneys, ten to twenty feet high, while the geese often use the abandoned nests of red-tailed hawks, ospreys, and even old eagle nests, all of which are far up off the ground. Within an hour after breaking free of the egg shells, the downy ducklings or goslings tumble out of their lofty homes, falling unharmed the twenty, forty, or fifty feet to the ground and then running a hundred yards or more to reach the waters and partake of their first meal. They're tough!

Mallards seem to be nesting farther from the water's edge in well settled districts, perhaps to avoid the open slough shores where crows and other enemies can spot them easily. There are instances on record where mallard young ones had to travel a full half mile from nest to water, all accomplished within the first hour of leaving the egg.

Sandpipers, plovers, and other waders have well-developed bright-eyed and active babies, all able to run nimbly on thin shanks within a half-hour of hatching. Young ruffed grouse or partridge share the same honors. The writer once stood near a partridge nest, watch in hand, and looked on while the downlings broke from the eggshells, and some young ones were out of the nest and running towards the mother bird a scant four minutes after leaving the egg. They find their own food from the first, with the mother partridge just acting as a guide and protector. Development is amazingly rapid, and three short weeks after the hatching date young ruffed grouse are able to fly short distances to avoid danger.—Kerry Wood.



"There goes peace'n solitude, Sary—lessen twenty years 'n we gotta new neighbor already!"

HOG PRODUCERS!

A SOUND HOG INDUSTRY DEPENDS ON A
LARGE VOLUME OF CANADIAN

BACON

ON THE
BRITISH MARKET

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Until the end of 1946, a satisfactory market is assured for all the bacon that Canada can produce. The export objective is 600 million pounds each year.

Practically all British consumers are now using Canadian bacon. Their continued use of it depends primarily on supply. Our present position can be used as a foundation for the future.

To this end, therefore, it is important that our wartime objective be reached and plans made for the years to come. The reasons are:

- (1) If Canadian bacon is not available to the British public regularly some other source of supply will be found.
- (2) If the volume of Canadian bacon is uncertain, or its quality inferior, British handlers will be in a position to impose price discounts. Regular supplies in volume will help to get the top British price.

Long term planning which will ensure annual volume in addition to quality production of hogs and bacon, is essential if Canada's hog industry is to remain sound in the years to come.

**PLAN AHEAD
•
THINK
IN TERMS OF
VOLUME
AS WELL AS
QUALITY**

194

AGRICULTURAL SUPPLIES BOARD
Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa
Honourable James G. Gardiner, Minister



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GREYHOUND
LINES

An Indian Ritual Revived

By Mrs. MAUDE BRIDGMAN

TO make history now after 500 years was something. And it happened at Inyan Chonka, or the pierced rock at Roche Percee, the 15th of October last. The Indians had chosen a perfect day, quiet, with fleecy clouds and a purple haze. The legend tells us that the sleepy haze of autumn days is from the Indians smoking their pipes. It was the first time in 65 years that this religious ritual had been carried out at the rock. In those early times it was an annual event for years and years.

When visitors pass through the vicinity of Roche Percee (Pierced Rock) not far from the American border, well, they just stop to see the natural pictured rocks. Two years ago lightning struck the arch through the rock and it was destroyed. But the Estevan Rotary Club is arranging to restore this landmark, so widely known.

The Indians who came from Sintaluta to make this religious pilgrimage were from the Assiniboine tribe, descendants of tribes that had originated in the Black Hills in South Dakota. For years and years they have travelled to Sak-ay-was-che-wan (flows-over-the-hill) and what we know now as the northern branch of the Saskatchewan River. They had stopped at Inyan Chonka, in their northern trek, to make their offerings to the god of the rock and ask for success in their hunt.

The ritual of the rock is a very religious one; and a dignified and significant one. The chief by right of inheritance, Dan Kennedy (Ochan Kuga'he) held the pipe of the chiefs. It was pure white stone, with a heavy stem. The supplication was made to the god of the rock. He was asked for protection of the Indians in the buffalo hunt and in the battles that the Indians might have to fight in their journey to the hunting



The Rock at Roche Percee.

grounds, just as they did it more than 500 years ago. Afterward the symbolic cloths were offered and a quiver of small arrows was laid on the rock. This, in keeping with tradition, would bring to the weapons used perfect marksmanship for the supplicant and the members of his tribe, against their enemies.

An important part of the ritual followed. Tobacco and sweet grass were cut on the mixing board, made of a moose's horn. The mixture was then burned and an aroma arose; like incense. A great buffalo knife was used in the ceremony, much larger than any butcher knife seen today. It was a quarter of an inch in thickness at the upper back edge. The knife was owned at one time by Ochape Ota, the heroine of the Blackfoot massacre at Saskatoon, 100 years ago. It is treasured as an heirloom by Chief Ochan Kuga'he's son-in-law.

This knife was carried in a sheath of caribou skin, covered with beadwork in geometric designs of blue and red. Also used in the ritual was a huge Hudson's Bay trade leaf tobacco roll. It was nearly a foot long and three inches in diameter. It was tied with fine but strong twine and it is said to be the only one of its kind today in the West. For more than 60 years it has been treasured in the Chief's family.

In the religious ritual, the Chief had been assisted by the head man of the council, Charles Ryder (Shunk Akan Yant), Hector Eashappie, with his daughter Velma, and Mrs. Duncan Prettychild. The female tribal costume of the Assiniboine Indians was worn by the two ladies. They were fashioned of pure white doeskin, embroidered in white, blue and red beadwork.

The Indians who made the pilgrimage that day, would remember the sons, the brothers, the lovers and the fathers that had left the reservations to take part in the great conflict to bring peace to the world and to them.



Chief Councillor Shunk Akan Yant and Chief Ochan Kuga'he at the Roche Percee ceremony.

Is December 25 Really Christmas Day?

By WALTER H. RANDALL

DECEMBER 25 is not really Christmas Day! Scholars have been unable to find either Biblical or historical evidence in favor of December 25. Christmas, you see is unique among church festivals. The early Fathers of the Church differed among themselves as to its date, and denounced those who suggested that it should be observed.

The most learned of these early churchmen, Clement of Alexandria, recorded speculations regarding the date of Christmas, about 200 A.D. He said that some churchmen ascribed Christ's birthday to May 30; others to April 19 or 20. Clement himself thought it was November 17, 3 B.C. A Latin tract, dated A.D. 243, stated the date was known to be May 28!

When was Christmas Day first observed? No one knows. All that is known is that observance did commence about 350 years after the Nativity. But why was December 25 chosen as the date?

The Christians of Rome adopted the date shortly after A.D. 354. Eminent authorities are inclined to believe that they did this because it had been, until then, the great festival of the Sun

Worshippers and the festive day for the followers of Mithras, whose religion had come to Rome earlier than Christianity.

December 25 was the day of rejoicing for the Sun Worshippers because it marked the beginning of the sun's return to the northern latitudes. And early Britons had celebrated it in pre-Christian times.

With the decline of the Mithraic cult in the fourth century, churchmen seized upon the December 25 festival as one of great rejoicing for the birth of the Saviour in something the same manner as the birthday of King George VI is celebrated throughout the British Commonwealth of Nations without regard to the actual date of birth.

The December 25 festival was denounced, and it was not until almost a hundred years later that it was generally adopted. The Patriarchs of Jerusalem, Antioch and Alexandria accepted it between A.D. 398 and A.D. 401. And thus the custom of celebrating Christmas on December 25, a day originally observed by Sun Worshippers, became a part of church teaching.

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PROTECTS**

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ONE PAINT for THE WOOD

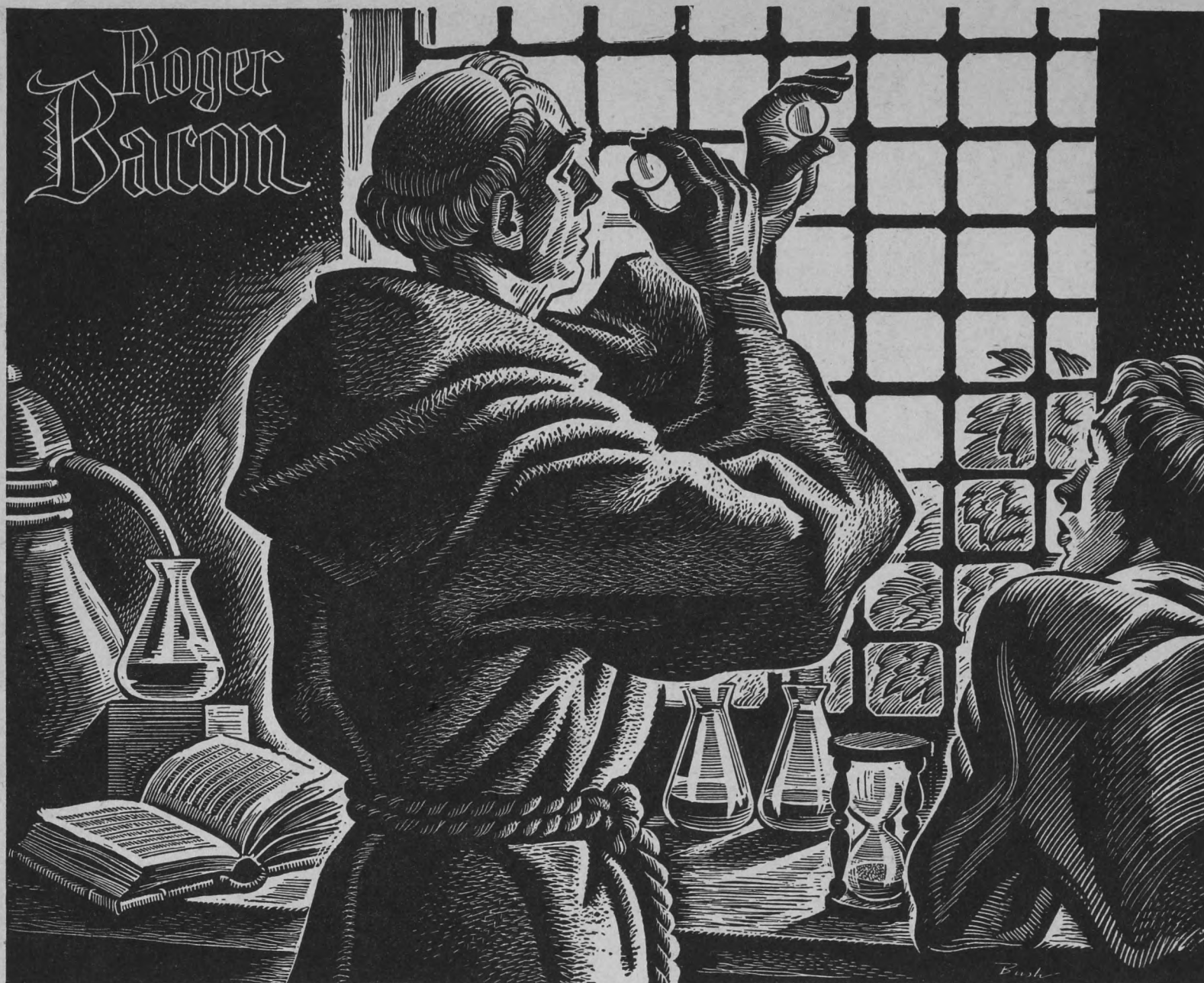
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ONE PAINT for THE WEATHER

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He gave his life FOR THE RIGHT TO INVESTIGATE

Roger Bacon, great scientist of the Middle Ages, carried on scientific research in metals, in agriculture, medicine, chemistry. He studied the laws of optics; suggested the use of eyeglasses; carried on experiments in magnetism, and produced gunpowder. Imprisoned for fourteen years as a magician of evil, his health finally broke down, and he died in 1292 soon after his release.

LIKE Roger Bacon of old, scientists of today seek to solve many problems through scientific research. In the Nickel industry they have explored many fields in their search for new uses for Canadian Nickel. Today practically all industries have improved their products or their manufacturing methods by using Nickel.

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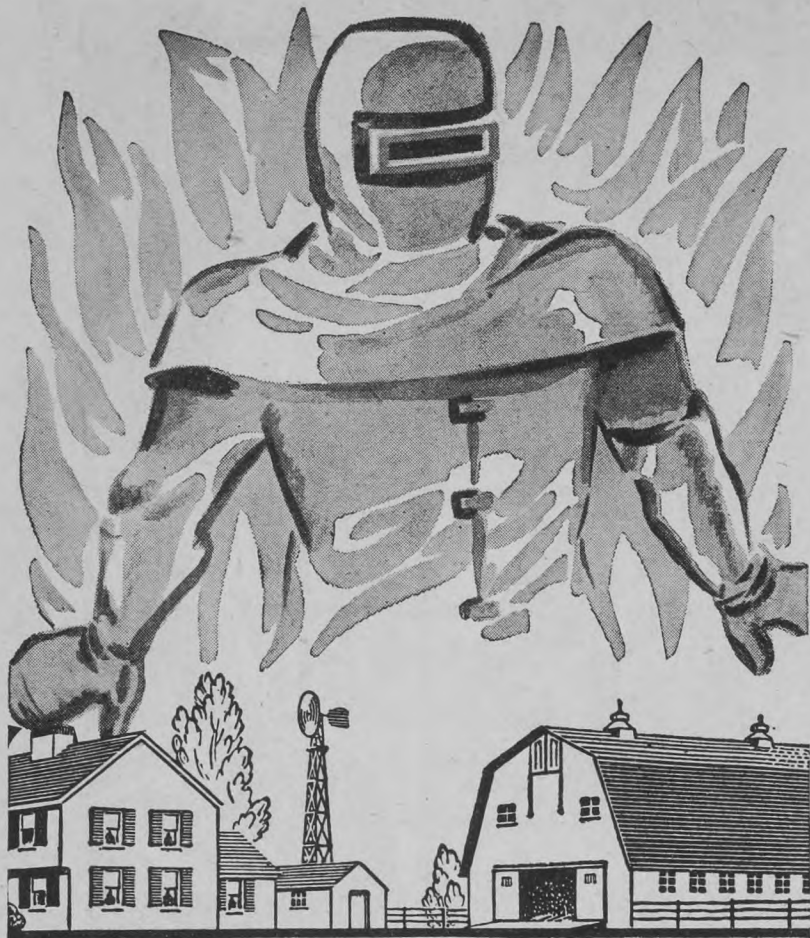
Canadian engineers, designers and metallurgists have free access to the scientific and technical data gathered together by International Nickel. A request for information is all that is necessary.

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The Busy Friendly Bee

By G. H. HERBERT

STEVE HANDS, beekeeper, of Porcupine Plains, in northeastern Saskatchewan, has been interested in bees for about fourteen years. He brought home his first hive of bees in a wheelbarrow. Today, he and his father together are the proud possessors of around four hundred hives.

Pasturage becoming scarce around Kelvington they had to migrate to Forget, farther south, where there was an abundance of sweet clover. Then a series of dry years, coupled with a disease which affected the clover, compelled them to move again. They transported the bees in a specially built trailer, wired so as to be escape-proof, and moved generally at night. They eventually settled down at Porcupine Plains. Here pasturage was again limited, and they had to distribute the bees around the country, wherever a farmer would give them permission to do so, one of the results being that I have around twenty colonies located in a nice cosy corner of my garden.

Steve told me that it was very rarely he got stung, and if certain rules are observed, and precautions taken, there is little danger. He also informed me that bees seem to like some people better than others. I can corroborate these statements, for bees seem to like me. I often sit on the doorstep, while a dozen or so of the bees are buzzing around me, and even alighting on my boot. If I take no notice of them, nothing happens. In fact, I have had them as neighbors all summer, and have yet to be stung. I even sit down amongst the twenty hives, and watch them. As long as I keep quiet and mind my own business they just ignore me. Only when I make a sudden move, do they show signs of becoming restless. I walk in my garden amongst the flowers, and bend down with my face about a foot from a cluster of sweet peas, and Mr. Bee just gives a warning buzz, as if to say, "Be careful now." I was working in the garden one day, when I heard a most unearthly buzzing noise. Looking toward the hives, I could see thousands of bees, whirling and buzzing. The trouble was, they were becoming overcrowded, and were about to swarm. I had the interesting experience of seeing a swarm start. They singled out a special branch on a tree, that inclined downwards, and one by one lit on it. Steve told me that there is generally a queen bee in the centre of the swarm. They kept on lighting one on another, until in no time a living mass of bees was formed somewhat like a cone. Steve happened to come along at the right time. He calmly brushed them off into a receptacle and right there started another hive.

A couple of days later the same thing occurred again, only this time Steve wasn't so lucky. I was working in the garden, and all at once I was in the midst of a swarm that flew hell-for-leather in a northerly direction. The noise they made over me, and around my face, sounded like a plane passing over. I was a very good boy then. I stood as still as the Statue of Liberty. I had been informed that bees never sting when about to swarm, but I wasn't taking any chances.

I have been told that when they swarm, the bunch that leaves the old hive seem to work as hard again, as if to make up for lost time. Also, they send out scouts to locate the site for a new hive and do not move till the scouts return with the desired information. Bees seem to be similar to nations, in that those living in climates that are warm all the year round, do not work as hard as those in colder climates, and do not store nearly as much honey, because they need it less.

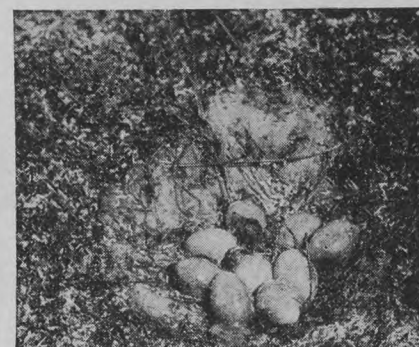
Mr. Hands informed me that they generally reckon on about 150 pounds of honey per hive, although he had obtained as high as 300 pounds from some hives. Four hundred hives at 150 pounds of honey per hive, sounds better than wheat farming to me.

Steve is thoroughly interested in his occupation and has colonies located over a radius of from thirty to forty miles. Each colony appears to require around two miles or more area for sufficient pasturage.

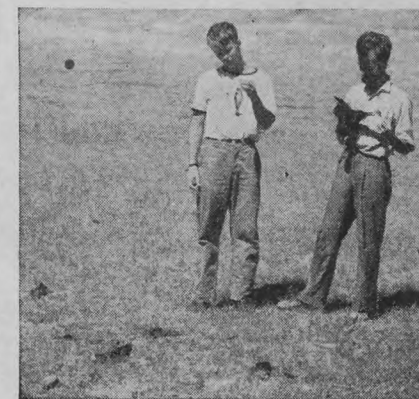
Wild Duck Eggs and Ducklings



Floods may wash them away.



Stubble fires take their toll.



They perished of thirst.



That arch-destroyer the crow.



Just beginning to hatch.



Two days' old and happy.

SCOUTING AROUND

Continued from page 8

that he didn't even get paid for all of that. He had sold more than one carload of wheat for 17 cents per bushel.

At this point, Mr. Emard, who had been farming at that time, recalled an experience of his own. He had during the same period, decided to sell a 600-pound steer in order to buy twine for harvest. When in town one day, he took home a roast of beef (about 10 pounds at 10 cents per pound), and told the butcher he would pay for it when his steer money came in. When this great event arrived, he made good his word, and after paying for the roast of beef had 35 cents to take home with him.

When Mr. Dimsdale took it over, his present farm consisted of 800 acres without buildings. Four hundred acres are now in crop, and sweet clover is seeded with each crop. He is quite convinced that the soil of the Donnelly district is able to produce with any other soil if it is treated right, and if special efforts are made to get clover into it.

He expects that it will take an additional two years to complete the buildings he has planned. The substantial house, built entirely by himself except for four days' work from one man, was not yet completed. Not being a carpenter himself, he acquired a considerable amount of experience during the building, and was naturally very proud of the job he had made of it.—H.S.F.

Farming as a Sideline

GEORGE E. DE LONG, assistant superintendent, Dominion experimental station, Lacombe, evidently believes in practising what he preaches. A couple of years ago he acquired a three-quarter-section farm about eight miles from Lacombe, and when I saw it early in August, it was carrying about 475 pigs and a crop of magnificent appearing Sanalta barley, which together with oats, made up about 350 acres.

Mr. DeLong told me that the land on which the Sanalta was growing had been very weedy. The previous year, the farm had produced only 2,300 bushels of grain. His treatment of this soil, therefore, in order to produce the crop which I saw, was very interesting. He plowed and double disced it, let the weeds grow, and double disced again. The weeds were mostly wild oats, and he let them grow a second time until they had started nicely; and then, because the season was getting late owing to wet weather, he drilled the crop in among the weeds. This, in itself, took many of them out. Seeding required three and one-half days, so as soon as seeding was completed and the first day's seeding nicely beginning to germinate, he went through the crop with a duckfoot cultivator and harrows. This killed a large percentage of the weed growth, and gave the barley a start. The crop was fertilized with 35 pounds per acre of 11-48 fertilizer, in order to get quick growth.

The photograph accompanying this article was taken rather late in the evening, about 7.30, and Mr. DeLong was sure the crop would go about 50 bushels to the acre or better. Actually, as he wrote me later in November, when combining of the crop was just being finished, he had at least 50 bushels per acre in the bin or elevator, and thought that at least ten bushels per acre were lost on the ground. The reason for the loss was that, instead of using the pick-up, an attempt was made to straight combine the crop. As a result, the heavy heads bent the straw down, and a considerable percentage of them were clipped off. Harvesting was very slow, because it was necessary to cut so low and handle so much straw that no more than 10 or 15 acres per day could be completed. Heavy summer rain made the ground wet, and unusually heavy fall dews cut down the daily hours of work. A 14-foot combine was used, which harvested 200 bushels of oats per hour in the oat crop illustrated. He felt that under reasonably favorable conditions this machine would have been able to handle from 20 to 30 acres per day of a heavy barley crop.

Mr. DeLong's pig venture was interesting. He had concluded that it was possible to minimize the labor involved in

raising pigs, and since November, 1943, had been buying weanling pigs and running them all together on the 15-acre pasture.

The pigs last winter had no shelter, except that provided by four strawstacks, which literally disappeared. Straw was pulled down for them to use as either feed or warmth, and they seemed frisky and healthy. Losses up to August had been 3½ per cent. These pigs, of course, were of indiscriminate breeding. When weanling pigs were purchased, the whole litter was taken, and Mr. DeLong insisted that by feeding yeast along with commercial concentrates and No. 4 wheat, any young pigs not doing well could be brought back and made healthy and reasonably thrifty.

The 15 acres provide shade, and water for a wallow in summer, while near the centre, on higher ground, three self-feeders, a large watering trough, equipped with a homemade trough heater for the winter months, were located on a concrete strip. On one edge of the pasture, spring-seeded fall rye was growing. One man did all of the work, and a total of 1,100 pigs had been bought from November to August. Approximately 600 pigs had been marketed.

Market pigs were weighed regularly, and run through a chute over a scale, so that any pig tipping the scale (fixed at 195 pounds) was turned into a holding pen, the remainder being allowed to go through into the open. I did not obtain any record as to the percentage of Grade A, but it obviously could not be high, with the indiscriminate breeding involved. Nevertheless, costs were low, as well as losses. Mr. DeLong was toying with the idea of establishing a separate breeding centre, where pigs more uniformly and better bred could be raised to weanling stage and transferred to the feeding plant.—H.S.F.

Davidson Has a Co-operative Wrinkle

JOH (Jock) WILSON, who has been manager of the co-operative store at Davidson, Sask., for more years than I know about (and that means beyond 1927), is a canny, Scottish co-operator. He is so full of co-operation, in fact, that he believes there is nothing co-operation cannot do.

Last summer, when I met him accidentally outside the Dairy Pool building in Saskatoon, we sat for a few minutes in his car while he gave me an illustration of what he meant. About seven years ago, it appears, the directors of the Davidson co-operative store decided they would establish a mutual benefit plan within the society. They set aside one-half of one per cent of the gross business done during the year and, on the death of any male member, his widow or his family received an immediate check, amounting to ten per cent of the amount of the business done by him with the society for the previous year. Later, this figure was raised to 12½ per cent. By last year it had been increased to 15 per cent, and Mr. Wilson anticipated that in 1945 this might be increased to 20 per cent. Since the plan was first introduced, also, it has now been made applicable to the death of a member's wife, as well as a husband.

Jock Wilson doesn't base his faith in the merits of co-operative organization on what he thinks ought to happen, but on practical experience, indicating what co-operative organizations can really do. A requisite of any really successful co-operative association, he believes, is good sound business principles and practice. With these as a foundation, Mr. Wilson is convinced, as he put it to me, that "there is no limit as to what co-operation can do."

He is not laboring under any delusion that he, or any group of co-operators, will be able to "save mankind" through co-operation. What he is thoroughly sold on, however, is the idea that good sound business practice and organization of co-operatives for practical benefit, will help co-operatively minded people to save or help themselves.

Furthermore, co-operation is not, in Mr. Wilson's view, synonymous with socialism, nor even a stepping stone, or a forerunner. It is, he contends, the antithesis of socialism, which emphasizes once again the need for a satisfactory definition of the word co-operation as applied to organization for business purposes.—H.S.F.

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When Lightning Comes

Safe spots in a thunderstorm

LIGHTNING is nature's fireworks. When it strikes an object it does so according to a very definite plan so there is no cause for alarm if you understand what that plan is.

Only five out of every million people on our continent are killed each year by lightning. This means, if you drew a line one inch long to represent those who were killed in this manner, you would need a line over three miles long to represent all the other people. Not only that but most of the accidents through lightning have been due to carelessness, or ignorance as to what to do when lightning comes.

One of the many wonders of nature is the fact that the harmless dew drop and the vivid lightning flash both originate from small particles of water that continually leap into the air at the invitation of the sunbeams. Each atom of moisture as it leaves the earth carries with it a tiny charge of electricity. When the particles unite to form clouds, the electricity on the surface of each water drop increases greatly. A flash of lightning comes when two oppositely charged clouds approach each other, or when a cloud carrying a huge load of electricity makes an opposite charge in a nearby cloud or the earth itself.

Lightning seeks a passageway to the ground and in doing so picks out high objects and good conductors of electricity such as metals. Remember this and you will never need to fear an electric storm.

When lightning is striking close it is well to stay away from the walls of a room and especially the stoves. The chimney is a good target for electrical

flashes. A safe spot, therefore, is the middle of the room.

During the storm do not handle any metal object likely to attract the charge. Rubber is a very good insulator.

You are safest of all when tucked away snugly in bed.

Remember too, that radio aerials in general give very little trouble. One reason is that the wires are so small they can't carry the heavy charge when struck by lightning and they are instantly burnt out.

If caught outside in a thunderstorm do not stand near a tree. Neither should you expose yourself well out in an open space since you are then the highest point offering a passageway for the lightning to get to the ground. It is better to lie flat and be muddy than to stand up and have all your friends sorry.

Groups of people in the open have more attraction for lightning than individuals. So the outdoor rule is: scatter and make yourselves as unattractive as possible.

Needless to say, you will stay away from farm machinery if caught out in a violent storm.

Because light travels much faster than sound we see the flash first and then hear the thunder. Since it takes sound nearly five seconds to travel a mile whereas light can do it almost instantaneously, it is easy to judge the distance of a storm by watching a flash and then timing the peal of thunder. Only when the storm strikes so close that the flash and the report are almost instantaneous are you within the danger zone. And that's the time to remember not to make a lightning conductor out of yourself.—Walter King.

The Old Ashery

The days of the potash trade

A LOCAL industry which flourished in many parts of old Ontario perhaps seventy-five years ago, has passed into the realm of almost forgotten things.

A crude method of manufacturing potash was practised as a sideline, with profitable returns, by many farmers in the early days. The cost of the raw material was negligible and the expense of operating the plant a minor factor. It was the era of large families, when the home operated as a unit in many cases until the children were of marriageable age. Consequently, a farmer operating an "Ashery" as it was known locally, usually had an abundance of help in his own household.

The plan of operation was simple. The building usually consisted of little more than a long shed of cheap construction, on one side of which was a big bin with sloping bottom, into which was dumped hardwood ashes. These ashes were gathered by the farmer himself, or some of his family, from the surrounding countryside. The territory covered usually constituted a radius of a few miles, or such a distance as could be covered by a man and team, and the return trip made in one day. And as a good deal of this work was done in the winter season when ashes were most plentiful, and when there was little to do at home except chores and wood cutting, the labor cost was extremely light.

A familiar figure those days was the ashman with high ash box on sleigh or wagon, with a small covered box on each end of the driver's seat. In these he carried his medium of exchange—soap. Having driven into a neighbor's yard he dismounted, seized a shovel and a bushel box and proceeded to demolish the ash pile, measuring it as he worked. Then for each bushel of ashes gathered he would hand the housewife so much soap. As the soap was in relatively small cakes and was usually of a cheap brand, the resulting outlay was not important.

When a sufficient amount of ashes had been gathered to fill the bins of the "Ashery," water was poured on in considerable quantity, which, seeping through the mass, carried with it the potash ingredient. And as the ashes used were made from such hardwoods

as beech and maple, ash and even oak, the potash recovered was considerable.

The sloping bottom of the bin carried the saturated water, or lye, into a trough at the bottom, from which it was dipped into the potash kettles.

These were big dome-shaped iron kettles five or six feet in diameter at the top, with an iron lug at each side. These kettles were encased by brick arches, or furnaces, the lugs holding the cauldrons suspended from the bottom, which left a capacious firebox beneath for wood. As any sort of rough fuel could be used, and as the only cost attached was the labor of cutting and hauling, the overhead expense amounted to very little. And a great many of the operators at that time were engaged in clearing land and were glad to get rid of the rough and unsaleable wood. The ashes accumulated from the furnaces were used as raw material for the plant.

In these huge kettles the lye was boiled until the water was evaporated and only the potash remained. Of course in this leaching process not all the potash was recovered and the leached ashes were drawn out on the fields as fertilizer, proving of considerable benefit to the land.

The whole process was simple and crude. There was no iron piping, no faucets, no syphons, elevators, or pumps. There was no furnace, feed or thermostats. It was all hand labor of a primitive sort. Nevertheless it helped many a man along the road to prosperity and provided an outlet for the surplus labor capacity of his family.

Each operator found a ready market for his product in the nearby towns. Usually some merchant bought the potash and made payment in goods from his store. This trade arrangement sometimes worked out to the advantage of the merchant but it was an accepted method of barter.

But the old "Asheries" have long since disappeared and the places that once knew them now retain scarcely a memory of the old plants. New inventions, and modern science have ruined a business that in its day and generation helped play a small part in developing a great land.—Gordon Mackey.

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OVERNIGHT GUEST

Continued from page 10

though wearily; and Joe Dane said deservingly: "Your evidence isn't coming through, Tope. Quite a bit of static."

Adam cried loyally: "But there's still Holdom, and Kell!"

"Why, sure," Mat Cumberland agreed, relieved. "We'll send for them. Joe, you go telephone."

Joe Dane went out; but Tope said slowly: "You know, Mat, I've got an idea that this whole thing has busted on me. We'll have to figure something else—some other way." And he added, almost apologetically: "It's just a hunch; but I'm willing to make a small bet that neither one of them . . ."

He had no time to state the wager. For Joe Dane returned.

"You've spilled it now, Tope!" Dane cried furiously. "You wouldn't let me question Holdom! And you told Kell his wife was dead! You've had your way so far, made a mess of the whole thing. Now I'll take charge."

Tope looked at him thoughtfully. "Kell kill himself?" he asked in mild tones.

"Yes!" Joe Dane retorted. "With his own suspenders. Hung himself to his cell door. And Holdom's got a concussion, unconscious. They've taken him to the hospital, and the doctor thinks he'll die. So he won't talk, either. Blast it, if you hadn't meddled, I'd have had his story, had the whole thing by now! Get out! You're through! I'm taking charge!"

TOPE got up slowly, like an old man. "Why Joe," he said, "I'm sorry. I hoped I could hand this case to you on a platter. But I can still . . ."

"You can get out!" young Joe Dane shouted. "Mat!" He appealed to Cumberland. "If you let this doddering old has-been fiddle around here any more, I'm through. I'll resign. Tell him to drag himself out of town!"

Cumberland hesitated; but Tope spoke. "Don't bother, Mat," he said. "I'm going. Joe, I hope you get it all straight, spite of the trouble I've made." Adam Bruce, watching him could have wept for this old man. Then Tope caught his eye.

"Adam, you want to drive me back to Mrs. Tope?" he asked.

"Why, sure, Inspector," said Adam.

In sober silence, while the others watched them without speaking, they moved out to the curb and the waiting car.

They got in; and Adam, at the corner, turned toward Ridgcomb, but Tope spoke then.

"Wait a minute, Adam," he said. "I want to buy some things before we go. Drive downtown."

Adam obeyed him. "What is it you want, Inspector?" he asked. "I can get them for you."

But Tope, instead of answering, enquired: "You a good rifle-shot, Adam?"

Adam whirled toward him, startled,



incredulous; and he saw Tope not down-cast and humiliated, not the crushed old man he had seemed a moment ago, but alert, his eyes intent, his color high, almost beaming.

"Why, yes," Adam admitted. "Pretty good."

"Then we'll buy you a rifle," Tope said. "You pick out one that you're sure of at anything up to say two hundred yards. And after that, we want to get an out-board motor that will start every time."

He saw Adam's incredulous bewilderment, and chuckled.

"And the only other thing," he concluded, "is one of these vests padded with some patent stuff that makes them float like life-preservers. Now go along, Adam. Let's see if we can find one in this little town."

DURING these forenoon hours while Tope brought the structure of his investigations to the point of completion, only to see it collapse like a house of cards, Mrs. Tope and Bee Dewain and Mr Eberly waited at the Mill. Presently Ned Quill arrived, seeking Tope; but Tope was not there.

"He ought to be, by now," the trooper protested. "He left five-ten minutes before I did."

"Left where?" Mrs. Tope asked. "Was he coming here?"

"I thought he was," Ned declared; and—their questions prompting him—he told the story of that scene in Will Banion's chapel, when Tope's case crumbled and Joe Dane took charge.

"I'd like to slap Joe's face!" said Bee hotly.

But Mrs. Tope only asked: "Where is Inspector Tope?"

"Why, Ma'am, he left us there in Banion's. I stopped in here to tell him not to take it too hard. I'll jog up to the quarry, now—see how they're doing with the car. Tell the old man I'm for him, will you?"

He started his engine with a kick, and wheeled out into the highroad and so away.

Ten minutes later, Tope and Adam reached the Mill. These two had been some time in finding, in North Madderson, the things Tope sought; and when they had secured these objects and stowed them somehow, well concealed, in the back of the little car, Adam looked at the old man enquiringly.

"What's all that for?" he asked.

Tope chuckled. "Why, Adam," he said cheerfully, "I thought I'd take you out to shoot a fish!"

Adam looked at him; and after a moment he said gravely: "Inspector, I've gone along blindly so far. But—if you're suggesting that I shoot anything but fish, I'll have to know where we stand."

Tope looked at him. "Why, Adam," he suggested, "if you saw one man trying to kill another man, and no way to stop him but to shoot him, you wouldn't wait for explanations, would you?"

"You expect someone else to be killed?"

"I expect there'll be a try to kill two people, before night," Tope assented simply.

"Who?" Adam demanded. "What two people?"

"Mr. Eberly," said Tope. "And Miss Ledforge."

Adam ejaculated: "Why, for heaven's sake? Who . . ."

Tope hesitated. "Well, Adam," he said, "you ought to be able to see it by now." And while Adam drove more slowly, listening, he explained:

"This business builds up like a brick house, one brick at a time. First thing, a dead man under the bed in Faraway. Second thing, two people put him there. Third thing, they stayed in Little Bear, and one of them was a woman. Fourth thing, the man was small, and he knew Kell. He knew Kell because he imitated Kell's way of talking, and he wore Kell's shoes with the heel-plates on them. Fifth thing, they came in Holdom's coupé, and the woman was Mrs. Kell."

He added: "Those were facts; and Bob Flint being dead was another fact. And that telephone call from New York Saturday to report the stolen car was another fact. The dead man being Ledforge wasn't a fact, but it might get to be. Then the hair oil on the dead man's head was a fact; and the hair oil on the pillow in Little Bear was a fact. The two of them together made another fact."

Adam protested: "I don't see that."

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Why, it's not likely they carried this man into Little Bear and laid him on the bed," Tope pointed out. "And even if they did, his head was wrapped up. It wouldn't rub hair oil on the pillow. No, the fact as I see it was the dead man and the man that put him in Faraway both used the same hair oil. That's a real useful fact, son."

He added: "There were a lot of other facts, too. Blood in the limousine. Blood on a grey suit in Kell's closet, a suit that was too little for Kell, and with the name of Ledforge on the label, and that had been wet around the bottom of the legs. And Kell's shoes—with heel-plates on them—had been wet too... Take that letter from Ledforge to Mr. Eberly: there's another fact. See?"

"I don't see a thing," Adam admitted. Tope beamed. "Well," he explained, "you start out by checking up on the people that knew the dead man best. Here we had Ledforge dead—if it was Ledforge; and we had Mrs. Kell dead; and we had Bob Flint dead; and we had Holdom hurt and maybe dying."

"Well, who knew Ledforge best? Why, Eberly, and Miss Ledforge, and Holdom, and Nettie Pineyard. Maybe others. And who knew Flint best? Sally Tennant, and maybe her father, and Holdom, and Ledforge, and others we don't know about. I made a list the same way for Mrs. Kell, and Holdom, and I started to cross off names in my own mind to see who that was still alive had known all the dead ones. It narrowed down fast, Adam."

"Holdom?" Adam hazarded. But Tope said: "Here we are—here's the Mill. Wait till we leave here, son. We won't stay long."

Bee and Mrs. Tope were quick to meet them, Bee voluble with sympathy for the inspector. But Mrs. Tope, watching him, thought him in no need of sympathy or reassurances.

"Why, I take that kindly of you, Miss Dewain. But he couldn't be Joe Dane and do different," the inspector assured Bee. "Don't go expecting people to be different from what they are." He turned to Mrs. Tope. "I was thinking," he said, "that before we pull out of here, you might want to go make a call somewhere. Like as not Miss Dewain would go with you. Mr. Eberly still here and all right, is he?"

Eberly said from the doorway: "Quite all right, Inspector."

Mrs. Tope asked, surprised: "Call? On whom?"

Tope said: "Why, on Miss Ledforge. She's a real nice woman. Why don't you get Miss Dewain to drive you down there?" He looked at his watch. "It's going on three o'clock. Time you get prettied up and get there, it will be just about time for her to give you a cup of tea."

She hesitated. "I think I know what's in your mind," she admitted. "Ned Quill told us you sent for Mr. Ledforge's dentist. But—is that possible?"

"It's bound to be," he assured her soberly. And he added: "I'll be with Mr. Eberly, and you'll be with Miss Ledforge." He looked at Bee, here beside them. "You ladies, like as not you'll meet Mr. Ledforge. He's due home this afternoon."

And Bee, watching him, cried softly: "You haven't given up? You're still working on it? I'll take Mrs. Tope down!" Her eyes were shining. "What do you want us to do?"

"Why, make a call," he assured her. "Stay and stay, as if you didn't know when to go. Stay till I come." He turned to Mr. Eberly. "I expect you've old clothes and fishing tackle up at the lodge?" he suggested.

"Clothes, yes. Fishing things are at home. Why?"

"I'll lend you mine," said Tope. "Wait here." He turned to Mrs. Tope. "You come along, ma'am," he suggested mildly, "... case I can't find things."

So they departed toward Cascade together; and Adam wondered what instructions Tope was giving Mrs. Tope. Then the old man returned alone, rod in hand, pockets bulging.

"I've got all you'll need, Mr. Eberly," he said. "Now I want to make a phone call to Whitlock—we may need him. Then I'll be with you."

UPON the dot of half-past four, Mr. Eberly, alone, wearing shoe-pacs, riding-breeches, a loose flannel shirt, and a bulky hunting-coat buttoned

to his throat, came in his own car up the drive to the Ledforge place in the hills above Ridgcomb. Mr. Eberly was rather pale, but steady.

The driveway forked, a little below the house; one way led to the house itself, the other toward the garages and the service wing. Mr. Eberly turned in that direction, and as he came to the court upon which the garage faced, he pressed his horn.

There were living quarters above the stalls for the cars. At one of the windows there a man appeared, called: "Right, Carl. I'll be down."

Mr. Eberly stayed in the car, kept his engine running. A pulse was thumping faintly in his throat. Ledforge, his fishing gear in his hands, a moment later appeared. He came briskly toward the car, a grey-haired little man with a long nose, deep lines framing his mouth, something suggestive of the Oriental in the cant of his eyes. He glanced behind him toward the house, climbed into the car, grasped Eberly by the hand.

"How are you, Carl?"

"First rate," Eberly assured him. He added: "I phoned to make sure you had arrived. You so often have to change your plans."

"Lucky you did," Ledforge agreed. "My sister has callers. Your Miss Dewain, and an iron-jawed woman I don't know. Alice fusses about my wearing woods clothes in the house. That's why I told you to come here instead of the front door." And he said: "The trout should rise. Wind's westerly."

Eberly made no comment. He was guiding the car up the winding road toward the trout pond, and a thick growth of hemlock and pine had already hidden from their view the house below them.

Ledforge remarked: "I'm in a fishing mood, Carl. Sick of New York. I'd like to stay up here a month and do nothing but go fishing with you."

"How are things in New York?"

Ledforge said, moving his shoulders as though to shake off a burden: "Well, I've had an unpleasant few days. Holdom has gone wrong, Carl. But let me forget business. Been doing any fishing?"

"Got a new rod," Eberly replied. "And I've gone back to snelled flies."

"The trout won't know the difference," Ledforge chuckled. "Well, here we are."

Eberly pulled up beside the boathouse, and they got out and began to set up their rods. "We're here just at the right time," Ledforge decided. "Best fishing is from now till dark."

Eberly nodded, and they turned toward the boathouse.

Ledforge was ahead, Eberly behind; and Eberly cleared his throat rather loudly, and he asked in a strained tone:

"Rufus, you feel all right?"

Ledforge whirled to look at him. "Certainly! I'm tired, but I'm always tired. Why?"

"I don't quite know," Eberly admitted. "Something about you seems—different. Your voice, and the way you handle that rod; and you look a little thinner."

Ledforge laughed, not mirthfully. "If you'd been working as hard as I—and I've a slight cold."

Eberly nodded. "So have I. That's why I bundled up against this wind." He added insistently: "I don't know what it is. The way you walk, maybe. You look taller..."

"Nonsense," Ledforge curtly insisted. "Come. Get in!" He slid the canoe into the water.

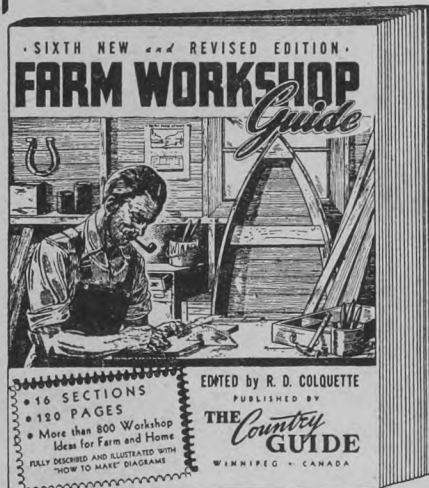
"I feel a lot more secure in the row-boat," Eberly suggested.

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"And so do the trout," Ledford re-
torted with a laugh. "They hear the
rowlocks as soon as we leave the dock.
Time you got over being afraid of a
canoe, old man."

Eberly grinned. "Oh, all right. My life
is in your hands," he said, and took
the front seat. He held to the edge of
the dock while Ledford got in, then
took his paddle, and they moved away,
out of the little cove, around the wooded
point, across the pond.

Once Eberly turned half around in his
seat to look back. The boathouse was
completely hidden by the wooded point
between. The wind was behind them,
toward the mouth of the gorge where
the dam held back these
waters. Ledford, when they
were a hundred yards off-
shore, said:

"Stop paddling, Carl, and
let's try them here. We'll
drift with the wind, fish the
shoals here first, and the
deep water afterward."

"Good enough," Eberly
agreed.

He laid down his paddle
and began to cast, turning
a little sideways so that his
back cast would not inter-
fere with Ledford. Thus he
was able to see the other
man out of the corner of
his eye; and this somehow
was consoling. The back of
his neck no longer crawled; his spine
was no longer cold.

Yet he cast badly, his line a tangle
on the water. But Ledford, he saw, did
no better. The other's line splashed and
tangled and slatted against the side of
the canoe. Ledford may have felt
Eberly's sidelong glance; for he said:

"This line's sticky. Need a new one,
I guess." And then he said: "Hullo,
you're perspiring, Carl! Better unbun-
ton that coat."

Eberly hesitated. "I am a little hot,"
he agreed, and his back toward the other
man—he loosened the upper buttons. He
said: "You've forgotten how to cast,
Rufus."

There was a momentary pause. They
had drifted, Eberly perceived, out into
the deep water where the old brook-
channel ran.

And then Ledford said:
"I'll try it standing up. Always could
do better so."

He got uncertainly to his feet, and
seemed to totter. And suddenly they
were both in the water. The canoe, as
Ledford in falling clung to it, dipped
one gunwale and thus overturned, the
other gunwale coming down hard across
Eberly's hips as, belatedly, he scrambled
clear.

The point that hid the boathouse was
well over a hundred yards away; the
dam and the nearer shoulder of the
gorge perhaps fifty yards. Ledford,
without a word, began to swim toward
the rocky shore beside the dam.

Eberly did not call out as he watched
Ledford swim so quietly away.

JOE Dane, in the hour of Tope's humili-
ation, was quick with a theory of his
own. "The whole thing's plain enough,"
he declared. "Ledford was having an
affair with Mrs. Kell, brought her to
Dewain's Mill that night; and Kell
trailed them there and killed both of
them."

They stood in Will Banion's chapel.
Quill was gone, Doctor Medford busy
somewhere in the small rooms behind.
Mat Cumberland scratched his head.

"But if the dead man is Ledford,
how can he be in New York too?"

"He's not! His office would keep things
going there. Probably they're used to
covering up for him when he's away."

"Well, what would Kell come back
for?" Mat insisted.

"Why—the way a murderer always
does. To the scene of the crime."

Mat commented doubtfully: "I've
heard about that in books, but I never
knew it to happen. Besides, Joe, Kell
didn't kill Ledford, even if the dead
man was Ledford. He just died. He was
already sick, and he died!"

"Well, someone killed Mrs. Kell," Joe
pointed out, ignoring this devastating
objection to his theory. "The first thing
to do, as I see it, is to go down to Led-
ford's place and get someone to identify
the body, positively. Come on, Mat. Let's
go."

But before they set out for Ridgcomb,

they went first to the hospital to see
how Holdom fared. He was on the oper-
ating table. They waited; but instead of
recovering consciousness afterward, Hol-
dom lapsed into a deeper stupor.

So Joe remembered Earl Priddy and
Isaac Murrell, and took Cumberland to
hear their stories. Cumberland ques-
tioned Ike at length and was half con-
vinced at last that Rufus Ledford had
been in Little Bear on Friday night.
Afterward they dropped Earl and Ike
at Dewain's Mill, and Mat Cumberland
himself thanked them for great services
to the commonwealth, while Mrs. Mur-
rell and Mrs. Priddy stood by in ex-
cited pride. Then Joe and Cumberland
drove on.

It was just past five when
they came up the drive to
the Ledford mansion. Joe
recognized Bee Dewain's car
at the steps. "What's she
doing here?" he wondered;
but the district attorney had
no answer to propose.

Joe rang the bell and
asked to see Miss Ledford.
She came to them in the
small reception room, and
Joe said grimly:

"Miss Ledford, I've an
unpleasant duty. This is
District Attorney Cumber-
land. I'm Mr. Dane, his as-
sistant. We've found a man,
dead; and some people

think it is your brother, Mr. Ledford.
Will you view the body, identify it?"

The frail old woman turned white as
snow. "My brother?" she whispered.

"Yes. Rufus Ledford."

"But Rufus is here!" Miss Ledford
protested, her weak voice somehow
desperate.

"Here?" It was Joe's turn to be shaken.
Then he smiled. "Now Miss Ledford,
I'm sorry, but you mustn't try to
deceive us."

"But he is," she insisted, urgently.
"He's up at the trout pond fishing with
Mr. Eberly."

Joe Dane looked at Mat, and he de-
manded angrily: "Where is this trout
pond?"

"Why, you take the road past the
garage," Miss Ledford told him. "You
can't miss it." Her voice was tremulous,
her white hand pressed to her bosom.

Dane turned. "Come on, Mat," he said
harshly. "We'll soon see!"

But Mat said: "Look out, Joe!" Miss
Ledford, swaying like a reed, had
slipped softly to the floor.

They were alone in the reception
room, but the door into the hall was
open. At Mat's ejaculation, Bee Dewain
appeared there in the doorway, Mrs.
Tope behind her. Joe had tried, too
late, to catch the fainting woman; he
was on his knees now, beside her; he
looked up stupidly at Bee, and the girl
with a gesture swept him aside.

"Get out of here, both of you!" she
cried. "You heartless idiots! We'll take
care of her!"

Joe and Mat were glad to escape. Joe
shut the front door behind them; and
he demanded: "What's Mrs. Tope doing
here?" Cumberland shook his head.
"Well, we might as well go on up to
this fishpond," Joe decided. "See whether
Miss Ledford lied. If she did, I'll
get the truth out of her."

And they got into the car, rounded the
house, turned up the hill.

WHEN Eberly and Ledford in the
canoe passed out of the cove by the
boathouse and were hidden behind the
point, four men came softly from the
cover of the underbrush: Tope, Adam,
Whitlock, Beal.

Adam carried a rifle; Whitlock, the
last to emerge, carried a small outboard
motor, awkwardly.

"All right, Adam," Tope said briskly.
"You and Beal get out on the point,
where you can see. Whitlock, put the
motor on the rowboat, and don't make
any noise. Adam, we won't start till
you shoot. Miss him once; but hit him
if you have to."

Adam nodded, moved quickly away.
Behind him, Tope and Whitlock were
busy for a while. Then they waited, sil-
ent, ready.

Adam lay prone in the underbrush on
the point, the rifle trained. The canoe
was well offshore; he saw the men in it
stop paddling and begin to fish. His
pulse was shaking him.

Later, Ledford stood up in the canoe;



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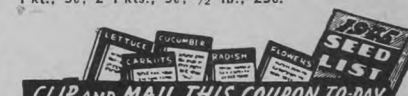
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and then he lurched overside and fell. The canoe overturned, floated with its bottom just awash. Adam, his eyes peering through the sights, saw Eberly floating with his head well out of water, saw Ledforge swimming toward the shore. Ten yards of open water lay between the two men.

Ledforge turned to look back. And then he began to swim back toward the other man. Eberly threw up one arm!

Adam pressed the trigger; he saw the water leap upward where the bullet hit, midway between the two men. Ledforge looked toward the sound of the report; and at the same instant the outboard motor on the rowboat in the cove started with a staccato roar.

Adam threw in another shell; but then the boat, racing toward the two men in the water, came between him and Ledforge. He leaped to his feet as the boat came to where the two men were.

Whitlock handled the boat; Tope was in the bow. Whitlock cut off the engine, and they coasted to a stop. Ledforge had reached Mr. Eberly, was supporting the other man in the water.

"It's all right, Carl!" he said reassuringly, in the sudden silence as the engine died. "Take it easy. You're all right now."

And then Tope and Whitlock were helping them both into the boat. Without a word, when this was done, Whitlock started the engine, preventing conversation; and he swung the boat back toward the cove. Whitlock sat in the stern, Tope in the bow, Ledforge and Eberly side by side on the midships thwart.

Ledforge, facing forward saw men appear on the wharf; as the approached. Two came leaping from a car; two came running along the shore. One of these two held a rifle in his hands. But the buzzing roar of the engine made it impossible for the moment for Ledforge to ask questions which the sight of these strangers provoked; and when, the engine cut, they slid alongside the wharf, Joe Dane had the first word.

"What in blazes!" he demanded. "Tope, what are you doing here?"

Tope said gently: "Call it meddling, Joe."

Then Ledforge cut in, his face white with anger.

"Just a minute!" he exclaimed. "I've a few questions to ask, myself." He added: "Of course, Mr. Eberly and I are grateful for your rescue; but after all, you're trespassers." He glanced at the gun in Adam's hand. "Poachers too, apparently. Out of season, and on private land. May I have an explanation?"

It was Tope who answered him. "Why yes, Mr. Ledforge," he assented. "I guess it's due to you." He made careful introductions, beginning with Mat Cumberland, continuing clear around the circle, finishing with himself. He concluded calmly: "And Mr. Cumberland is district attorney, so he'll want to arrest you for trying just now to kill Mr. Eberly."

Joe Dane cried incredulously: "Kill Eberly?" And Ledforge ejaculated: "Kill Carl? Man, I was keeping him afloat when you got there."

"How about it, Mr. Eberly?" Tope asked.

Eberly said steadily: "He overturned the canoe, swam away. Then he looked back, expecting to see me drowning. He knew I couldn't swim. But when he saw me still afloat—Mr. Tope had made me wear a life-preserver—he started back to finish me!"

Ledforge, a bitter hurt in his tone, cried: "Nonsense! I came to help you, Carl!"

"There was murder in his eyes," Eberly insisted, not speaking directly to the other man at all.

Ledforge whirled toward Tope, furiously. "You put this idea into his head! Of course he's shocked, doesn't know what he's saying!"

"He had a blackjack on a thong on his wrist," said Eberly.

Ledforge wore a strap watch on his left wrist. He held it up. "Carl must have seen this," he insisted; and he said sympathetically: "Gentlemen, Mr. Eberly is—hysterical. He has always been afraid of the water."

Tope, after a moment, spoke, "Well, you see, Mr. Ledforge," he explained, almost apologetically, "there's more to it than just this. The whole thing started with a man that left New York last Friday morning with Mr. Holdom, in Holdom's car, and with Holdom's chauffeur driving. And the next time anybody saw that man, he was dead under a bed in one of the cabins at a roadside camp up here."

The others—save young Adam Bruce—were watching Tope. Adam watched Ledforge. He saw the man's pupils faintly dilate, saw his eyes become fixed in a concentrated attention. Tope paused, and in the instant of silence, Adam heard Mr. Eberly's teeth chattering together. And he had an impression of racing thoughts behind Ledforge's outward calm. Then the man asked curtly:

"What of it? What has that to do with me?"

"Why, Miss Ledforge hasn't seen him yet," Tope explained. "But—the dead man looked mighty like you."

Ledforge cried, in quick horror: "Looked like me? Dead? Heavens, man, do you mean Christopher?"

"Why, yes, dead," Tope assented mildly. "I didn't know his name was Christopher, but he looked enough like you to be your twin."

Ledforge nodded gravely. "Gentlemen," he said then, "we can't stand here. Carl is freezing, and I'm cold myself. Suppose we go down to the house. I must hear the whole story."

Tope asked: "You know who the dead man was, then?"

"Certainly," Ledforge assented. His eyes clouded with grief. "You said he looked like my twin brother. Well, gentlemen, he was."



AT the house, Whitlock and Beal by Tope's direction stayed outside. Eberly disappeared with a serving-man, to drink hot grog and find dry clothes. Ledforge asked for Miss Ledforge; and the servant reported:

"She had a turn, sir, and is lying down. Two ladies are with her."

"Good," said Ledforge. "Don't disturb her."

Tope suggested: "You'll want to get dry, yourself!"

But Ledforge negated this. "There's a good fire on the hearth," he pointed out. "I'll be all right. Come in!"

So they gathered in the big living-room, richly panelled like a baronial hall; and Ledforge said: "Now then: My brother dead, and someone else too, you said?"

"Mrs. Kell," Tope told him.

But Joe Dane could no longer endure that Tope should dominate the scene.

"And Kell too, Tope!" he cried. "Dead as a herring! And Holdom dying, so we'll never get a word out of him."

Tope saw Ledforge's eyes quicken in a sort of triumph, and the old man turned to Joe almost roughly. "Joe," he said, "you've a real gift for talking out of turn. Mr. Ledforge, here, can lie all he wants to now, knowing Kell and Holdom can't contradict him."

"Lie?" Ledforge echoed. "Do I understand I am under some sort of cross examination?"

"Why, there are a lot of things we'd like to know," Tope assented. "Yes. But you don't have to say a word."

The other grinned. "Anything I say may be used against me, eh?"

"Why, yes—may be, and probably will be."

Ledforge protested: "But I've nothing to conceal, no intention of lying. Tell me what happened. Perhaps I can explain whatever it is that—perplexes you?" His tone was mildly derisive.

"Well," Tope suggested, "I'd like to hear first about this twin brother of yours. I'd figured out that must be the answer. But you tell us about it, anyway."

Cumberland and Adam were silent, strictly listening; even Joe did not for a while interrupt again. And Ledforge spoke, a little sadly.

"It's hard to speak openly about it," he confessed. "We've kept it an absolute secret for so long that silence is a habit now."

And he said earnestly: "But you know, every important man needs a double. Did that ever occur to you? Imagine how much easier it would be for the President, for instance, if he were twins. With one twin to attend to the business of the office, the other to handle the social side, attend banquets, make speeches, display himself."

He continued: "But it was more chance than anything else that led us into it. Some years ago the heavy demands upon my time and my energy began to weary me. I had something like a nervous collapse, and I went away quietly to my boyhood home—a remote little town in Manitoba—for a vacation.

"Christopher lived there. He was a doctor—surgeon and doctor too, as small-town practitioners must be; and he took me in hand, cured me. But he reproached me for overworking; and he suggested that a man as busy as I ought to have a personal physician to watch over his health. I persuaded him to come back with me in that capacity. He suggested also that I ought to have a social secretary or an assistant, to whom I might delegate some less important activities; and the fact, which we discovered before we left home, that not even our intimate friends could distinguish one of us from the other, led naturally to the arrangement which has continued till now."

HE looked from one to another. "It was very simple," he said, "once we began. A little attention to such details as clothes, haircuts, and so on . . . Christopher, ever since, besides taking care of my health, has lived the social side of my life, leaving me free to attend to business without distraction."

Tope wagged his head. "I declare, that's a queer one," he admitted. "I don't suppose many people knew about this thing?"

"Not a living soul," Ledforge declared confidently, "except my sister Alice—and even she can't tell us apart, to this day."

"How about servants, and all that?"

"It was simply a matter of never appearing anywhere together," Ledforge assured him. "One of us always stayed out of sight when the other was to be visible. Of course, we used some simple disguises at times, to give the one who for the moment did not exist a little freedom of movement." And he said suddenly:

"But now it's my turn to ask questions. Who told you the dead man, Christopher, looked like me?"

"Mrs. Tope had seen you—or your brother—at a stockholders' meeting once."

"Probably she saw Christopher," Ledforge suggested, "but tell me, what happened? Where is Christopher? How was he killed?"

Tope said gravely: "Why—all right, Mr. Ledforge. I'll tell you: I found your brother under a bed in a cabin called Faraway, at a roadside camp called Dewain's Mill, up above here. He was dead when I found him."

"He had on an old sweater and a pair of overalls. His hands and feet and head were muffled in pieces of blanket."

"He'd been alive when he was put there. He died of a ruptured appendix."

"He'd been brought here in a coupé belonging to Holdom, by a man and a woman. I found their tracks. Afterward the man killed the woman—it was Mrs. Kell—and left her in the car and ran the car into an old quarry up in the hills. We found the man's tracks there."

Ledforge made an explosive gesture. "Hideous!" he cried. "Incredible!"

"Pretty bad," Tope assented; he added,

ed, implacably: "And my notion is that you did it, Ledforge."

Ledforge shook his head abstractedly. He seemed not to resent this accusation. "Wait a minute, please," he said. "Of course, I know nothing of what happened up here; but I can make a guess. Let me think a minute."

Tope nodded, and waited, and calmly filled and lighted his straight black pipe; at last Ledforge lifted his head. "It's part guess and part certainty," he confessed, "but I think I see the answer."

The fire had burned low. "I'll take off this wet coat," he remarked, and stood before them in flannel shirt, vest, khaki trousers, and light woods-shoes with rubber soles: a spare, grey, small old man.

"It was Holdom," he began then. "I can see what was in his mind, what he tried to do."

And he explained: "A week ago, I would have been as mystified as you, because I had always trusted Holdom. But I know now that he was a thief and a rascal. I learned last Monday that he had been using my collateral to trade in an account under my name, to sell my own stocks short. I have already reported the matter to the Exchange authorities."

He continued, seeming to think aloud: "I can guess what Holdom had in mind. A man named Vade, who lives at Dewain's Mill, had written me some kidnap threats; and I asked the Federal authorities to check up on him. Holdom knew about this, must have expected that suspicion would fall on Vade."

He paused, but no one spoke. So he went on:

"Holdom did not know, you understand, that there were two of us; Christopher and I."

"Now gentlemen, Christopher was sick. Being a doctor, he of course knew that he had a bad appendix; but he was devoted to me. For him to go to a New York hospital would have been to risk the discovery of our duality. He was willing to take some risk to avoid that, so he decided to come up to Holdom's home here for the operation. Mrs. Kell had been a trained nurse. Dr. Nason would come from Boston to do the operation, in the rooms above Holdom's garage."

"Christopher himself, pretending to be me, made all these arrangements with Holdom; so Holdom would naturally suppose that I was about to be incapacitated for a week or ten days. Perhaps he thought I was likely to die. Perhaps he already intended my death. At any rate, before leaving New York—and trading in my name—he sold my stocks short."

He hesitated, then continued: "So they left New York on Friday morning, Christopher and Holdom, and Kell driving. I protested but Christopher assured me the drive would do him no harm. Before starting, he took a sedative in order to sleep, to escape the pain."

Tope prompted him. "And you say you can figure what happened?"

"I can guess," Ledforge agreed. "When Christopher fell asleep in the car—Kell was Holdom's man, of course—they laid Christopher on the floor, and Holdom too got down out of sight, so no one saw them as Kell drove past the house to the garage."

"Holdom was completely unscrupulous. He dressed Christopher in that old grey sweater and overalls, gagged him, swaddled his hands and feet and head in pieces of the dog-blanket so that he could make no noise, and stuffed him into the rumble of the coupé."

"He sent Kell away with orders to meet him later at some agreed spot; then Holdom put on a pair of Kell's shoes. Their prints would be easily recognized because of the heel-plates. He knew that when Christopher's body was identified as me, Vade—because of his threatening letters to me, and because he lived there at the Mill—would be at first suspected; but if Vade were exonerated and Kell's footprints found, then Kell would be the next suspect."

"So then Holdom and Mrs. Kell—she was his mistress—drove to Dewain's Mill, in the coupé, with Christopher hidden in the rumble." He looked at them all, challengingly. "Doesn't that fit the facts?" he demanded.

"Well, so far," Tope agreed. "But—go on!"

"They took a cabin for the night, and Holdom hid Christopher where you

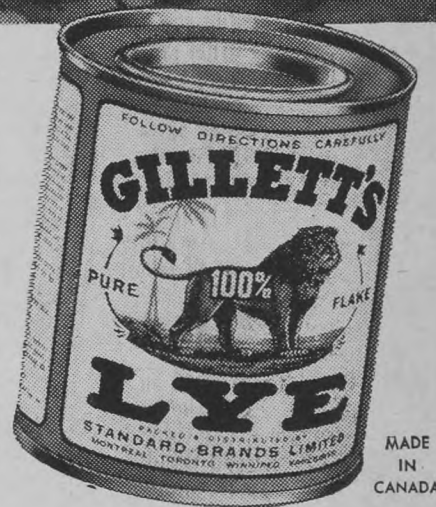
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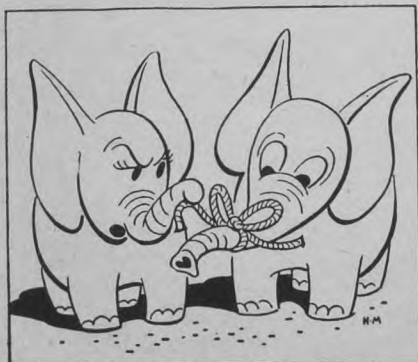


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THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD FARMERS' BULLETIN

SEED POTATO PRICES

A new order covering seed and table potato price ceilings, effective March 26, 1945, clarifies previous orders. While making no change in the present price schedules on table stock it sets a definite basis for payment of premiums for seed potatoes in each zone.

Growers' prices for seed are: certified seed, one cent above the price for No. 1 grade table stock; foundation A, one and a half cents above the price for No. 1 grade table stock; foundation, two cents above the price for No. 1 table. The order also provides definite wholesale and retail margins in handling seed, on the same basis as the present markup allowed on table stock. While providing a price schedule at stated basing points in each zone, the order allows the addition of transportation costs where sales are made in other points or centres.

FARM MACHINERY RATIONING

Farmers who dispose of used farm machinery without approval of their rationing officer, in the hope of replacing it later with new machinery, are warned that their application for new equipment will not be considered. This action was taken to eliminate abuses reported last year, when farmers rushed through seeding operations, sold used equipment for high prices and then applied for new equipment. Special efforts are being made to ensure ample stocks of repair parts so that present equipment can be kept in operation. By continued co-operation of all concerned it is expected there will be enough new machinery to fill essential needs.

FROZEN EGG PRICES

The subsidy of one cent per pound on frozen eggs, begun in 1943 when a shortage was anticipated, is discontinued as from April 1, 1945. A new order, also effective April 1, provides a uniform increase of one half cent per pound in the ceiling price of frozen eggs. The same price differentials between various points and between the producing season, April and May, and the rest of the year, are maintained.

SUGAR RATION COUPONS

Rural housewives are reminded that while the first two of the twenty extra preserves coupons, available for the purchase of sugar for canning, became valid March 15, they remain valid until further notice and need not be used immediately. Although the extra preserves coupons are intended, primarily, for the purchase of canning sugar, they may be used instead to buy maple syrup or any other preserves. On May 17, a further eight extra preserves coupons will become available for the purchase of sugar for canning and the remaining ten are valid on and after July 19. Each of the twenty extra preserves coupons is good for the purchase of one half pound of sugar, bringing the total to ten pounds of sugar for canning, the same as in 1944. Any or all of the valid preserves coupons may be used for the purchase of one-half pound of sugar. An additional sheet of coupons will be used when the first sheet of preserves coupons is finished.

SHEEP SHEARING EQUIPMENT

A fairly good supply of sheep shearing equipment is available this year. The number of units to be distributed is based on the recommendation of the Western Agricultural Engineering Committee and the distribution will be in accordance with the farm machinery administration policy—a proportion of sales during the years 1940, 1941 and 1942.

FARM SALES OF RATIONED PRODUCTS

Farmers selling rationed produce such as butter, maple syrup, maple sugar and honey are required to collect ration coupons from the purchaser and forward such coupons monthly to the rationing office. Farmers selling rationed produce must register with the Local Ration Board and will receive a Certificate of Registration and the necessary (RB-61) envelope in which to report their sales. It is illegal for farmers to use for their own purchases coupons collected through the sale of their own produce. Those who have already registered do not need to re-register.

For further details of any of the above orders apply to the nearest office of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

found him. But Mrs. Kell must have protested at the inhumanity of leaving him there alive, till Holdom, in rage or desperation, strangled her!"

HE hesitated, and the color for an instant left his cheeks as though that word had shocked and frightened him. "It's sickening!" he exclaimed then, hurriedly. "But—after that, Holdom would go on to dispose of the car, and of Mrs. Kell's body, and meet Kell, and make Kell give him a rap on the head and leave him to be found beside the road. As an alibi!" And he said in a low furious tone: "It is incredible; and yet something like that must be the truth!"

He finished, and Joe Dane started to speak, but Adam touched his arm and hushed him.

Tope rapped his pipe on his heel, chuckled the ashes on the hearth. "We showed Kell the dead man," he remarked. "He said it wasn't you!"

"Kell would lie, of course. To save himself."

"Yes, I figured that," Tope assented; but he said then in a sort of irritation: "Shucks, Mr. Ledforge, all that's too complicated for me. Holdom was in it, sure; but my idea has been, right along, that whatever Holdom did, he did because you told him to."

"I?" Ledforge cried angrily. "Why should I tell Holdom . . ."

Tope held up his hand. "Never mind," he said. "Matter of fact, we're not so much interested in who put this brother of yours under the bed in Faraway. That was bad enough; but perhaps it's not a murder. But someone did murder Mrs. Kell, and Holdom didn't do that." He made a deprecatory gesture. "Of course, with Holdom and Kell both dead, you can tell any tale you want. But I guess it was you who took Mrs. Kell to Dewain's Mill and killed her there."

He spoke so simply that his accusation lacked reality. Ledforge cried: "I can't believe you're serious!"

"Why, yes," Tope assured him, "I'm serious."

"Nonsense! I was in New York!" "I guess not. You flew up—and back! Drugged your pilot—probably gave him a drink out of your flask—so he'd crash, so he couldn't testify. Oh, you were here all right."

Ledforge laughed scornfully. "You're wrong, old man."

"Well," Tope asked, "if you weren't up here, how did you know it was a grey sweater that was put on Christopher?"

"You said it was!"

"No," the old man corrected, "I was careful not to say it was grey. Adam will tell you that. He was listening special." Ledforge frowned. "Why, I suppose I'd seen Kell's old gray sweater in the shop back of the garage. When you spoke of a sweater, naturally I thought of that one."

The door from the hall opened, and they all looked that way, saw Bee Dewain. For a moment no one spoke; and Bee said: "Go on, please. May I listen?"

Tope answered her. "We're just trying to make Mr. Ledforge admit that he was the man in Little Bear last Friday night," he explained, and turned to Ledforge again. "If you weren't," he challenged, "how did you know it was a dog-blanket that they wrapped him up in? I said 'blanket,' but I never mentioned a dog."

"Why, I've been in Holdom's garage many times. When you said 'blanket,' I thought of the police dog sleeping on his blanket in the corner there."

"Well, maybe," Tope agreed; but before he could speak again, Joe Dane took a hand. Here was, it seemed to him, not only his cue, but Bee Dewain for an audience to witness his triumph over Tope. He strode a little forward, and spoke briskly.

"Come, Tope," he said with a mocking kindness, "I guess you've gone as far as you can, haven't you? Maybe you've got at the truth, all right; but Tope, it isn't enough for me to know the truth. I have to be able to prove it. I have to get something that will pass as evidence in court."

Tope looked at him thoughtfully. "That's so, son," he agreed. "You do have to try the case, don't you?"

Joe nodded. "So while you've been reading dream books, and telling fortunes by the cards," he derisively explained, "I've been collecting a few facts—just plain facts. And, of course, one particular fact! One good fact that can't be shaken is all we need, isn't it?"

Adam Bruce demanded: "Joe, do you have to be a fool twice in one day?"

But Tope touched Adam's arm, hushed him. "Now, Adam," he protested, "you let Joe set off his fireworks! It wouldn't surprise me a bit if he had something. Joe's a smart young man."

"Then he ought to know better . . ."

Joe said resentfully: "Now, wait a minute, Bruce! After all, this case is my job. This old man hasn't an ounce of evidence, but I have. I can prove that Rufus Ledforge here was in Little Bear that night, Friday night," he said exultantly.

"Rufus was, all right," Tope assented. "I know that too."

"But you can't prove it?"

"Why, that depends! Maybe not!"

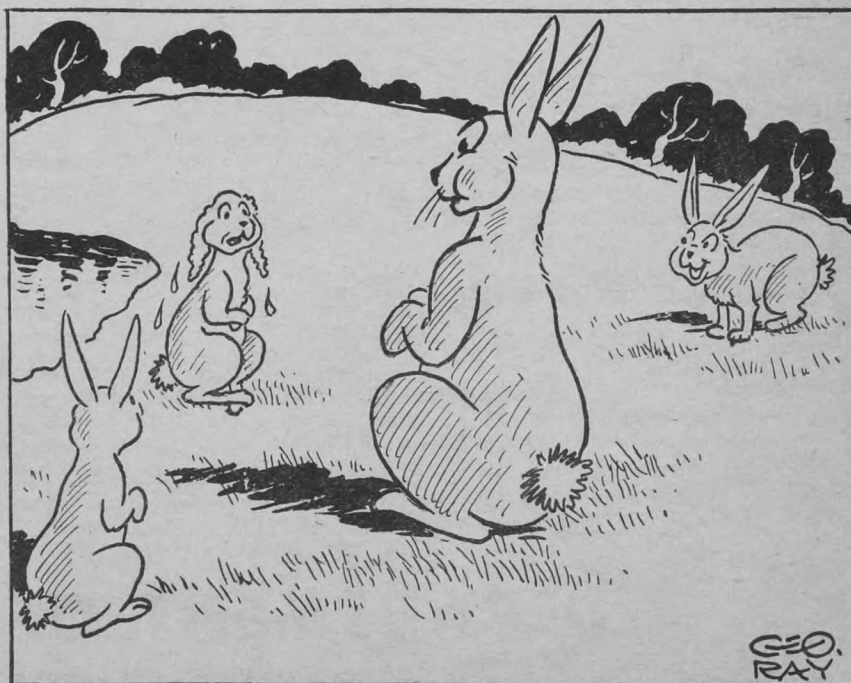
"Well, I can," said Joe proudly. "While you've been chasing will-o'-the-wisps, I've found a witness. I've got a man who heard Mrs. Kell, in the cottage that night, call Ledforge here by name."

Tope exclaimed: "Well, if you have, that's something, sure!"

Dane laughed exultantly. "You bet it is!" he cried. "It's worth all your guesswork."

"Called him by name, did she?" Tope reflected.

Joe cried in a hot triumph: "Yes, she did!" And he explained carefully: "I think she was begging him not to leave poor Christopher there to die. But at any rate, she said: 'Oh, no, please don't, Rufe! Don't, Rufe, please!'"



"I washed my ears and now I can't do a thing with them."

**THIS ADVERTISEMENT
PUBLISHED IN THE INTEREST
OF EX-SERVICE PEOPLE**



War Veterans Insurance NOW AVAILABLE

Offers protection, without medical examination in most cases, to those discharged.

When Canada entered the present war, it was realized that men and women who went into uniform faced the possibility of returning to civilian life with their health impaired, or with some physical disability. It was realized also that, as a result of this impairment in health or disability, many service men and women would be unable to provide protection for their families through the normal channels of commercial life insurance. To meet this situation, Parliament, at its 1944 session, passed an Act known as The Veterans Insurance Act. This Act has now been proclaimed and applications may be made for policies under it.

WHAT ARE THE SPECIAL FEATURES OF WAR VETERANS INSURANCE?

One of the principal features of War Veterans Insurance is that, with very few exceptions, it is available at low cost, without medical examination. No extra premiums are charged where the veteran's occupation is unusually hazardous—such as, mining, construction, commercial flying, etc.—and, in addition, premiums are waived in the event of total disability. There is no extra cost for this waiver of premiums.

WHO MAY APPLY FOR WAR VETERANS INSURANCE?

Any ex-service man or woman is eligible. In addition, widows or widowers of veterans may apply for the insurance on themselves if the veterans were not insured under the Act. Merchant Navy personnel in receipt of a war disability pension from the present war are eligible also.

WHAT TYPES OF INSURANCE ARE AVAILABLE?

The plans of insurance available are 10 Payment Life, 15 Payment Life, 20 Payment Life, Life Paid-up at 65 and Life Paid-up at 85; that is, premiums may be paid for 10, 15 or 20 years or until age 65 or 85 respectively. The longer the term of payment the smaller the premium required. Term and Endowment policies are not issued. The insurance is of the non-participating type, that is, no dividends are paid.

WHAT AMOUNTS OF INSURANCE ARE PROVIDED FOR?

Policies may be applied for in amounts ranging from \$500 to \$10,000. The amount of the policy is

payable only in the event of the death of the insured.

HOW ARE PREMIUMS PAID?

At the option of the veteran, premiums may be paid monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, or annually. There is no additional cost to the veteran for paying premiums on a monthly basis.

IS THERE ANY CASH SURRENDER VALUE?

After premiums have been paid for two full years, the policy may be surrendered for its Cash Surrender Value, or it may be transferred to Paid-up Insurance or Extended Term Insurance. There is no provision for loans against the policy.

AT DEATH HOW WILL THE INSURANCE BE PAID?

The maximum amount which may be paid at death is \$1,000, with the remainder being paid, at the option of the insured, in one of the following three ways:

- (1) The money, plus 3½ per cent. interest, may be paid to the beneficiary in equal instalments over a period of five, ten, fifteen or twenty years, as selected. If the beneficiary dies, the payments are continued to his or her estate.
- (2) The money may be paid in equal instalments as long as the beneficiary lives.
- (3) As in (2), but instalments are guaranteed for five, ten, fifteen or twenty years, whether the beneficiary lives or dies.

WHAT IS THE EFFECT OF A WAR DISABILITY PENSION?

If, on the death of the insured, the beneficiary receives a pension, the insurance money will be paid as follows:

- (1) If the policy is paid up, the full face amount of it will be paid to the beneficiary in the manner elected by the insured, plus the pension.
- (2) If the policy is not paid up, then the capitalized value of the pension will be deducted from the face value of the policy and instead, the beneficiary will receive the paid-up value of the portion deducted, plus the excess, if any, of the

face amount of the insurance over the capitalized value of the pension. If the policy has been in force at least six months and the beneficiary is the wife or husband or children, or both, of the insured, at least \$500 will be paid as well as the paid-up value of the remainder.

WHO MAY BE NAMED AS A BENEFICIARY?

Where the insured is married, the beneficiary must be the wife or husband, or children, or both. If the veteran is single, the beneficiary must be the future wife or husband, with a parent, brother or sister, named as a contingent beneficiary to receive the insurance money should the veteran die unmarried.

CAN RE-ESTABLISHMENT CREDIT OR PENSION BE USED FOR VETERANS INSURANCE?

Yes, this is one of the purposes for which the re-establishment credit may be used. Premiums may be deducted from pensions also, if requested.

IF THE VETERAN BECOMES TOTALLY DISABLED, WHAT HAPPENS?

If this occurs before the veteran reaches the age of sixty years, and he is not in receipt of full pension for the disability, no further premiums need be paid.

ARE THERE ANY RESTRICTIONS AS TO TRAVEL, RESIDENCE, OR OCCUPATION?

In addition to being free of occupational restrictions, the insurance also is free of restriction as to travel and residence.

Examples of Monthly Premiums per \$1,000 Insurance

AGE	Payable for			Payable till age 65	Payable till age 85
	10 years	15 years	20 years		
20	\$2.89	\$2.12	\$1.74	\$1.20	\$1.14
25	3.18	2.34	1.93	1.39	1.30
30	3.53	2.60	2.15	1.64	1.51
35	3.93	2.91	2.42	1.98	1.78
45	4.98	3.73	3.16	3.16	2.59
55	6.45	5.01	4.40	6.45	4.03

NOTE: If it is desired to pay the premium annually, multiply the above rates by 12. There is no additional cost for taking advantage of the monthly payment plan.

Further information and application forms may be obtained from the nearest office of the Department of Veteran Affairs or by writing direct to the Superintendent of Veterans Insurance, Department of Veterans

Affairs, Ottawa. Services of a trained counsellor are available for individual interview with each veteran who wishes information concerning this insurance.

Issued under the authority of Honourable Ian A. Mackenzie, Minister of Veterans Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

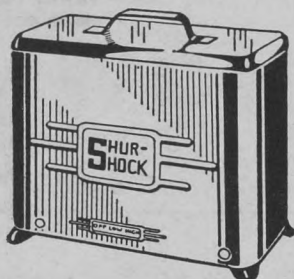
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4. FOR THE PURCHASE AND INSTALLATION OF A FARM ELECTRIC SYSTEM, on the security of the farm electric system.
5. FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF DRAINAGE SYSTEMS and other improvements or developments, on the security of implements.
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REPAY by convenient instalments over one or more years, depending on the size of the loan and its purpose.

For further particulars consult the Manager of any branch.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

"Rufe, eh?" Tope echoed.

"Sure. Rufus. Rufus Ledforge! And that's proof enough to convince any jury—with the rest of what we've got—that Rufus Ledforge was in Little Bear that night."

Tope rubbed his mouth with his hand; he wagged his head. "Why, Joe," he said, "Rufus Ledforge was in Little Bear that night, all right. Or right handy. But the woman, Mrs. Kell, she wasn't talking to him; and if she had been, he wouldn't have heard her. Rufus was out in the car, under the rumble seat, sick and unconscious, with the drugs in him. No, Rufus couldn't hear her!"

Joe stammered: "What are you talking about?"

"This man here isn't Rufus Ledforge, son," said Tope. "This—what was his brother's name?—this here is Christopher."

And while they were all for a moment silent, Bee Dewain—as though she had heard what she came to hear—quietly slipped away.

Bee had departed; but no other moved. Only Ledforge laughed, appealing to young Joe Dane, to big Mat Cumberland.

"Who is this—aged jackass?" he protested. "Our best friends couldn't distinguish between us, so you may have to take my word for it; yet I assure you I am Rufus, not poor Christopher."

"Who was your dentist?" Tope enquired. "Doctor Loud?"

Ledforge smiled. "No, Doctor Loud was Christopher's. I went to a New York man." There was a mocking triumph in him. "Oh, I assure you we covered all points, Inspector."

"Just the same," Tope insisted, "you're bound to be Christopher. Rufus wouldn't have any good reason to kill Christopher; but Christopher—figuring he could step into his brother's shoes, take over the money and the power that his brother had accumulated—he'd have plenty of reason to kill Rufus. Yes, you're Christopher. It don't make sense any other way."

LEDFORGE started to speak; but Tope said implacably: "That's why you tried to drown Mr. Eberly. Because he told you that you didn't look like Rufus. I figured you'd try to kill him, if he did suspect; and when you invited him to go fishing, and I found out he couldn't swim, I guessed how you'd do it. You had tried to find out, two weeks ago, whether he'd notice anything—tried to see him, but he was away. You were checking up ahead of time, with him and Mrs. Kell, to see if they'd realize you weren't Rufus. Must have had this idea in mind before Rufus got sick and gave you the chance to pull it off. You fooled her, then; so you took a chance on being able to fool Eberly."

And he explained: "So I told him to pretend to see a difference in you today; and he did; and you tried to drown him!"

"Ridiculous! He imagined that!"

"And Mrs. Kell," Tope added relentlessly, "in Little Bear the other night, finally realized you weren't Rufus. That was why you killed her."

Ledforge said harshly: "Man, you're..."

Tope cut in: "Well, if you weren't there, how did you happen to think of Kell's shoes with the heel-plates on them? I mentioned footprints, but not Kell nor his heel-plates."

Ledforge licked dry lips. "Just a guess! It would be natural for Holdom to put



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on someone else's shoes; and Kell's were available."

Tope's eyes turned casually toward the door into the hall, which Bee Dewain had left open; and Adam Bruce had a sudden feeling that Tope expected something. But the old man spoke in a rambling discursive tone.

"Mr. Ledforge," he confessed, "I laid some traps for you awhile ago, when I was telling you the story. I didn't tell you that the sweater was grey. You stepped into that one. I didn't say the wires were ignition wires, or that it was electricians' tape, or that it was the dog's blanket. You dodged the wires and the tape, but you stepped right into the dog one. I didn't mention that your brother was drugged, but you did. I didn't say anything about Kell's shoes, but you did. I didn't say your brother's body was in the rumble, but you did."

He added calmly: "And there was one more, the worst of all. You put your neck right into that one, Ledforge. You knew it the minute you did it!"

"You're crazy!" Ledforge cried hoarsely.

"I mean," Tope explained, "that I didn't tell you Mrs. Kell was strangled. Oh, she was, all right! But how did you know?"

Tope as he spoke turned toward the door. Now, before Ledforge, terribly shaken, could reply, the old man said:

"Oh, hello ma'am!"

They all swung that way.

Here were Mrs. Tope and Bee, and between them they supported Miss Ledforge. The little old woman, white as a wraith, came uncertainly into the room. She looked from one to another till her eyes fastened on her brother's face; and then she spoke.

"Christopher!" she whispered. "Christopher!"

She tottered weakly. Ledforge took one step toward her; and she seemed to collapse upon a great divan there beside her. Mrs. Tope eased her as she fell; the old woman lay with eyes closed, breathing heavily.

Ledforge strode briskly toward her. "Careful, gentlemen," he said warningly. "My sister's heart cannot withstand a heavy shock!" He came to where she lay, and his hand caught up her wrist, his fingers pressed the pulse; he stood intent and listening.

Then without a word he took from his vest pocket a small vial, poured half a dozen pellets into his hand, selected one, replaced the others. "Someone get water," he whispered. "Here, Alice, swallow this."

His hand touched her cheek. Her lips opened, received the small pellet. She seemed to swallow. And Tope said softly, behind Ledforge:

"Doctor, will she die?"

"Oh, no," Ledforge assured him; and then he whirled to face the other man, and his cheek was ashen. "I'm not a doctor!" he cried desperately.

"You took her pulse like one," said Tope. He added: "And you answered to the name of one. And your sister is like me. She thinks you're Christopher. And Christopher's a doctor!"

Ledforge said rapidly: "No, listen! I must explain, gentlemen, my sister has hallucinations. Has been for years a little dim-witted; and she's frightfully upset now. She always worshipped Rufus!"

Tope looked past Ledforge at the woman on the couch. "So it's Rufus that's dead, not Christopher?"

Ledforge stammered: "No, no! I meant Christopher..."

But Miss Ledforge spoke, behind him. Her voice was faint, yet strong: "If Rufus is dead, you killed him, Christopher."

LEDFORGE whirled on her in incredulous surprise; he appealed to them all. "How can she hear? Without her earphone? She is deaf as a post!"

"I can read your lips, Christopher," said Miss Ledforge. "I have done so for years, have thus known many secret ugly things about you."

"You mustn't talk, Alice!" Ledforge cried. "Your..."

But Tope said calmly: "Oh, she won't die, Doctor Christopher. She didn't

swallow the pill you gave her. If you could have killed Eberly and your sister, you might have taken your brother's place with no one to prove you weren't Rufus. But Eberly's alive, and so is she."

And he spoke to Mrs. Tope. "Give Mr. Cumberland that pill Miss Ledforge didn't swallow, my dear. He'll want to have it analyzed, to see if it's the right medicine to give a weak old woman when she has a heart attack."

Mrs. Tope obediently dropped the white pellet into Mat Cumberland's great hand. But Ledforge laughed; he said briskly:

"Of course it is." He lifted that small bottle from his pocket again, poured the pills out into his palm. "I kept a supply always ready," he said. "They've helped her before. They're all the same. Like this one..."

And he selected one, and suddenly lifted it toward his mouth. But Adam Bruce, long since forewarned, was ready. His smashing blow stretched Ledforge prone and senseless. The pills went flying all across the floor.

Tope stooped over the fallen man. That one pellet which Ledforge had been about to swallow still lay in the circle of his nerveless fingers. Tope picked it up.

"You'll want this one too, Mat," he said to Cumberland. "I guess you'll find it's deadly."

INSPECTOR Tope and Mrs. Tope rode back to Dewain's Mill together in their own small car; and Tope said, when they were under way:

"Mat wants me and Adam for the grand jury. He's calling a special session right away. We'll have to stay on awhile." And he said: "You did a good job, ma'am! I was sorry I had to bother you. I thought I had it all lined up; and then Kell hanged himself, and Holdom is dying. But I had Eberly and Miss Ledforge in reserve. I knew Ledforge was bound to try to kill them if they realized he was Christopher; so I told Eberly what to do—takes a brave man to do what he did, knowing Ledforge would try to kill him—and I sent you ahead to get Miss Ledforge to help, and tell her what to do."

"I don't think she was surprised," Mrs. Tope explained. "She has always distrusted Christopher, warned Rufus against him. She understood readily enough the part you wanted her to play."

"Why did she put the detectives on it, last week?"

"She had two letters," Mrs. Tope told him. "Both of them were signed 'Rufus'; but in one of them Rufus wrote that he was ill and was coming home to be operated on; and in the other Christopher wrote that Christopher was ill and was coming home, but he signed that letter with Rufus' name. She was alarmed for Rufus' safety, took what steps she could; but on Monday, Christopher telephoned her, pretending to be Rufus—he talked to the butler—and reassured her; so she called them off."

"That's the only thing I didn't know," Tope said with a simple pride. "Of course unless he talks, confesses, we won't know the whole idea; but it's certain he set out to get rid of Rufus and take his place. Maybe he figured Rufus never would be identified, or maybe he thought he could persuade his sister to keep quiet about the twin business. But when I told him she hadn't seen the dead man, he decided it was too late to handle her, so he admitted they were twins, tried to talk himself out of it. I've known murderers before to talk themselves into the chair."

He added: "Christopher had got Holdom into it so deep that Holdom wouldn't dare talk; and he thought he could fool Mrs. Kell. When she recognized him, he had to kill her—and to kill young Flint afterward—to cover his tracks."

They came back to the Mill, and found in the driveway there a score or so of curious folk gathered from the neighborhood. Earl Priddy and Isaac Murrell, full-blown with their importance of this hour, were the centre of a group of admiring listeners. When Tope

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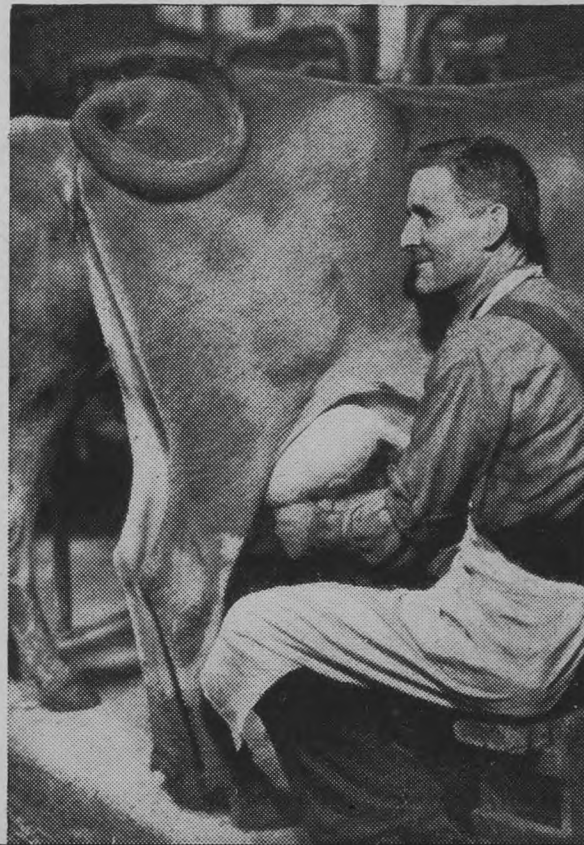
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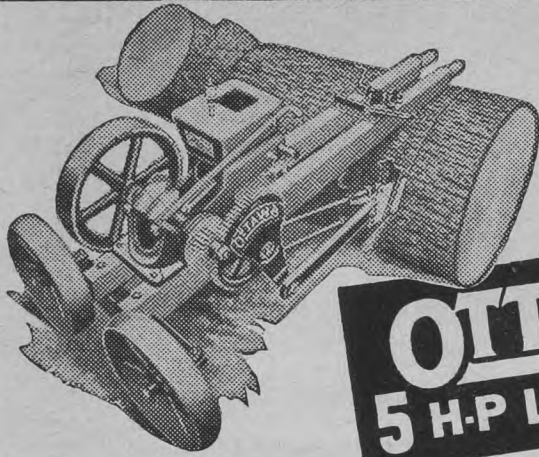


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and Mrs. Tope alighted by Cascade, the Murrell twins came running toward them, whooping with pride. They chanted in chorus:

"Our father caught a murderer! Our father caught a murderer!"

Tope very gravely shook both the youngsters by the hand. "You bet he did!" he said admiringly. "I congratulate you two boys. You've got a great man for a father. Yes sir! You ought to be mighty proud of him!"

Mrs. Tope found herself loving this old man more than ever. Tope caught her eye, and chuckled in a faint embarrassment. The twins raced away down the drive.

"Well, Murrell's got a break coming to him," he said apologetically. "Good thing for boys to brag about their fathers. If I'd ever had a son, I'd want him to." And he said: "Come on, let's go inside!"

Later, they went down to the Mill and found Adam and Bee together.

"Where's Vade?" Tope asked.

"Gone!" said Bee. "Vanished! Violin and all!"

The phone rang, and Bee answered, and called Adam to take a telegram. Her eyes followed him, and Mrs. Tope touched the inspector's hand gently, and smiled, calling his attention to this. He pretended not to understand.

"What is it, ma'am?" he asked, aloud. "Miss Dewain looks all right to me!"

Bee looked at them suspiciously, and then at Mrs. Tope, and she blushed and laughed. "Well, Adam is nice!" she said softly. "But I wouldn't tell him so!"

Adam returned, and the curious crowd outside thinned and departed. Later, after dinner Bee answered a long ring on the telephone, and left the door of the phone closet open, so that they heard her say:

"No, I won't be here... No, there's no use in your coming... Well, I doubt if I'm here tomorrow night, either... Well, Joe, you can just take it any way you want to. Goodbye!"

She returned to them with eyes blazing. "That was Joe Dane," she said. "He wanted to come down tonight, and I told him not to. I don't want to see him!"

Adam chuckled. "But you told him you wouldn't be here," he suggested. "Was that just a polite lie? Or are you going to walk out on us?"

She hesitated, her cheeks crimson. "Why, I thought you'd be taking the

midnight train, thought you might want me to drive you down to Middleford."

ADAM started to speak, and grinned, and then was grave again. He rose. "Why, yes," he said. "Yes, that's so. I'd appreciate that, Bee. We can start right away, take our time."

"There's no hurry!" she protested, in a sudden dismay, as though regretting her offer.

"We'd better start," he urged. "Give you time to get home again before it's too late. That long drive alone..."

"I suppose so," she agreed. And a little later, when Adam had gone to pack his bag and returned to say elaborate goodbyes to Tope and Mrs. Tope, these two young people drove away. The moon was bright through the trees.

"Well, I guess she's come to her senses!" said Mrs. Tope contentedly. "I like that young man. She could do worse."

Tope wagged his head. "I don't know about that," he said. "Adam's a deceitful youngster."

"Nonsense!"

"Yes ma'am, he is," the inspector insisted. "Take it just now, for instance; he hasn't any notion of leaving on that midnight train. He's staying on here till the grand jury meets, the same as me." Mrs. Tope uttered an amused ejaculation. "So he's deceiving her already!" he pointed out. "She'll be in his hair when she finds out."

"I don't think so. She won't resent it. Not by that time," Mrs. Tope decided.

"Why not?"

"Well, for one thing," she reminded him, "there's a gorgeous moon!"

And he chuckled, and they walked arm in arm up the drive to Cascade and went in. "It's early," he said. "But I'm awful short of sleep." He went to the foot of his bed. "Nobody ever tucks in the covers to suit me," he remarked, and laid his hands upon the coverlet.

But she said sharply: "Don't do that!" He looked at her in quick surprise; and then he understood, and chuckled, and came to her side and kissed her.

"Ma'am, I forgot," he said. "I'll make you a promise! I'll never look under another bed, or down another rat-hole, as long as I live!"

And then, as though suddenly realizing just how many alluring byways this vow would close to his adventuring feet forever, he added a qualifying word.

He added: "Probably!"

The end

Listen to the Rain

THE patter of rain on the roof is the patter of a great story which starts with the first recorded big rain, the Bible flood. Ever since then rain has interested and puzzled mankind and it has been the subject of much thought and study.

The ancient Chinese worshipped a god of rain. Some American Indian tribes today hold festivals or dances which are supposed to bring rain to the parching crops. Even the white man has made several attempts to invent an artificial "rain maker."

Don't you get enough rain? Some parts of Peru have had one inch of rainfall in twenty years.

In some parts of the Sahara desert it is really maddening. It rains, but the drops never reach the ground. Great black clouds are seen high up in the air pouring out their valued cargo but as the rain gets within 2,000 feet of the earth's surface they strike the warm air rising from the super-heated sands and then they vanish into nothingness.

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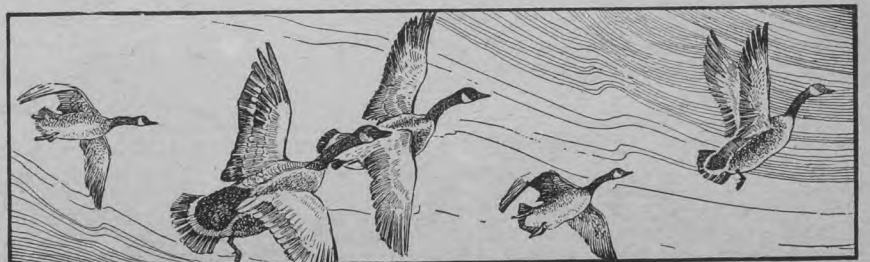
But perhaps you prefer fireworks with your rain patter. Then Java is the place for you. It has electrical storms over two hundred days in every year.

Canada's great wheat belt often struggles along with less than fifteen inches precipitation a year while the hills around Bombay have received 546 inches from one monsoon. When the rains come in India the clouds truly atone for their negligence over the prairies. The highest recorded rainfall along the West Coast of India during any one year has been 904 inches. Ample.

And now you will not expect too much of our soldiers trying to go places in the monsoon regions if you remember that during July when the monsoon is at its peak there is over two feet of rainfall a week.

Surf Inlet, British Columbia, is the wettest place in Canada. It gets 183 inches a year including an inch a day during November, the wet month.

Rains come in cycles over a period of many years. Northern Chile, usually devoid of rainfall, experienced almost daily showers during the summer of 1925.



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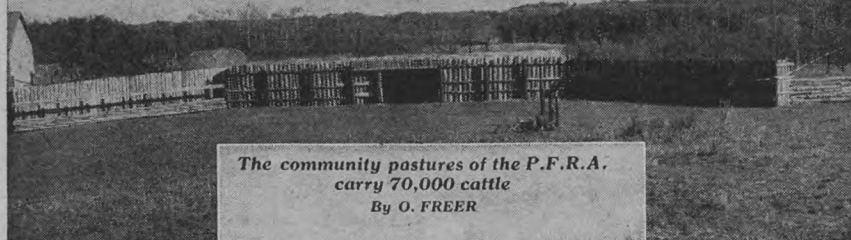
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The community pastures of the P.F.R.A. carry 70,000 cattle
By O. FREER



P.F.R.A. bull shed, slab sides and wings, straw roof. Below: Yearling bull at Val Marie reserve pasture.

BACK in 1937 P. F. R. A. Community Pastures were more or less a nebulous idea in the minds of the western Canadian agricultural public and were probably welcomed primarily by them as a works - with - wages program or a method whereby farm income which was badly in the doldrums at that time might be augmented.

The Federal Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa, however, had a much clearer vision of the future possibilities of these community pastures when he piloted the Land Utilization amendments to the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act through parliament in 1937 and 1939.

The ministers of agriculture for Saskatchewan and Manitoba had the same vision when they in turn passed enabling legislation to make the Federal Act operative in these two provinces. Later they entered into an agreement with the Dominion in connection with submarginal land control and the movement of settlers from these submarginal areas, thereby making these large areas which over a term of years had proved to be definitely unsuitable for cereal production, available for inclusion into large community pastures and to be used as nature always intended—for the grazing of livestock.

Since 1937 when the first pasture was constructed and brought into operation, seven years have passed. In that seven years 71 community pastures have been constructed and are now in active operation. These 71 pastures represent a boundary fence mileage of approximately 3,500 miles, enclosing a total of well over a million and a quarter acres.

Much of this land when P.F.R.A. took it over was abandoned farm lands, carrying little of grass or feed value and much of weeds and unpalatable vegetation. The carrying capacity of these lands so far as livestock is concerned has been greatly increased, a total of over one hundred thousand acres of abandoned or go-back lands having been seeded to crested wheat and other grasses. The carrying capacity of this area has also been further increased by the construction of over 500 stock watering dams, dug-outs, wells and windmills and in other ways improving the watering facilities of the area.

Some idea of the growth and popularity of these community pastures may be realized when the records show that in 1938 the 14 community pastures then completed and in operation handled a total of only 3,290 head of livestock. Last year (1944) the 71 community pastures handled well over 70,000 head.

While the improvement and value of these large areas for community grazing is greatly appreciated by settlers living around these pastures as indicated by the increased number of stock being handled and the demand there is for additional pasture construction, there is in addition to the grazing service, various other pasture services of great value that are made available, some are free, others at small cost. Dehorning, early castration and branding or ear-tagging is done free. Treatment for hemorrhagic septicemia, blackleg, encephalomyelitis and warbles is done at the corral chutes at cost of vaccine or powder.

Possibly, however, the most acceptable of all the pasture services is that

which is provided under the Community Pasture Breeding Policy. These 71 pastures are headed up with a total of 342 pure-bred bulls, all three beef breeds being represented. Only one breed will be allowed in any one pasture and the selection or choice of breed is decided by popular vote at a public pasture

organization meeting.

The bull service charge is \$1.00 per cow placed in the breeding field and any patron may enter up to 35% of his total grazing stock as breeding cows. It has long been recognized that western Canadian cattle need breeding up and this is one method of securing results in that direction. And deficit as a result of the bull service is charged as an operating cost against the pasture.

The P.F.R.A. bulls are supplied to the pasture association on the following basis: earnings from service fees are included in pasture revenue, bull rentals are treated as part of the pastures' operating costs. Rental charges are as follows: For the first three-year period of pasture operation the necessary bulls are provided free of cost. For the second three-year period a charge of one-half rental rate is made. Thereafter, full rental charge is assessed. This rental charge is based on the average cost of purchasing bulls and the rental rate will therefore fluctuate as the bull market changes from time to time. This rate at the present time amounts to \$40 per bull per year. The improvement in breeding where these community pastures are located is already very noticeable.

In the management of community pastures, the pasture manager is appointed by and is directly responsible to Land Utilization Branch of the P.F.R.A. at Regina. This same authority also sets the annual grazing fees, determines the number of livestock that may be admitted to each pasture each season and makes major decisions on points of management. In this manner a high class service and efficient control of the pasture is assured.

To facilitate adjustment of the details of management to suit local conditions a Grazing Association of pasture patrons is organized in connection with most of the pastures. The function of a Grazing Association acting through an elected council of five members, is to assist the pasture manager in allocating pasture privileges and to determine the regulations in regard to inoculation, vaccination and other livestock treatment that may be necessary.

Future development of new pastures on a large scale is rendered somewhat uncertain by the shortage of labor and materials. Preliminary surveys, however have been made in 75 areas where pastures have been requested covering an aggregate of 1,573,840 acres.

No doubt, just as long as soil fertility lasts, just as long as seasons are kind, the production of cereal crops will continue to be western Canada's main agricultural economic contribution. But soil fertility cannot be indefinitely built up and maintained without livestock. Therefore our second line of economic defense should be, not necessarily an increased, but definitely an improved livestock production program and in connection with such a program, P.F.R.A. Community Pasture services are playing a very active part.



Good Eating for the Lunch Boxes

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ALL-BRAN RAISIN BREAD

1 egg	1 cup Kellogg's All-Bran
$\frac{3}{4}$ cup sugar	$2\frac{1}{2}$ cups sifted flour
$\frac{1}{4}$ cup molasses	2 teaspoons baking powder
1 cup sour milk or buttermilk	$1\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons salt
2 tablespoons melted shortening	$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon soda
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup chopped raisins	

Beat egg well. Add sugar, molasses, milk, shortening (melted and cooled) and All-Bran; mix well; let stand until most of moisture is taken up. Sift flour, baking powder, salt and soda together; add to first mixture with raisins; stir only until flour disappears. Bake in greased loaf pan lined with

waxed paper in moderate oven (350° F.) about 1 hour.

Extra good and so different! This rich brown loaf has that heavenly nut-like flavour only Kellogg's All-Bran can give... and that marvelously soft, light All-Bran texture. Perfect for the lunch boxes because it's packed with nourishment and keeps fresh. Clip the recipe now and get Kellogg's All-Bran from your grocer today. 2 convenient sizes. Made by Kellogg, London, Canada. Helps keep you regular—naturally!

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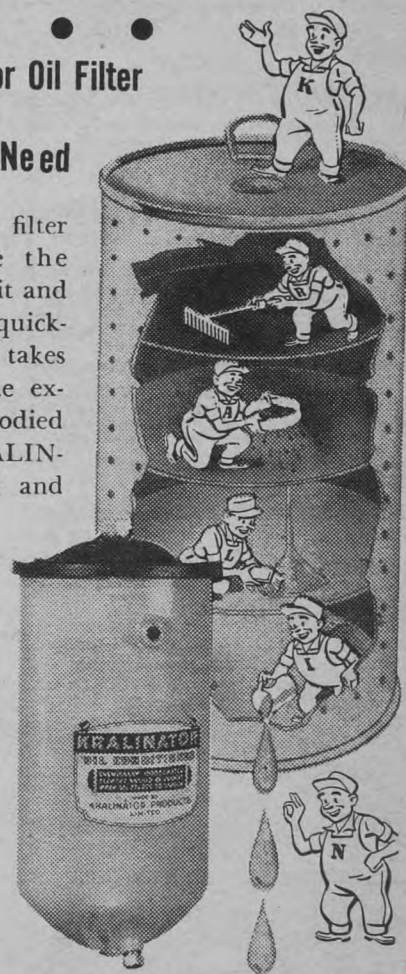
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Unsexed \$14.00—100—Pullets \$29.00
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W.L. and R.I. Reds, \$16.00 and \$18.00 per 100 respectively.

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Professor Rae looks over a farm flock and reads the signs of the hens worth keeping.

Egg Quality

ABOUT this time each year, the quality of eggs begins to decline. It is also a fact that this is the time when many of the pullets and hens are turned outside to range on the tender new shoots of grass. Since both of these things have been happening at almost the same time for some years, the conclusion drawn by many is that the fresh green feed is the cause of poor egg quality. However, this statement is only partially correct. Fresh green feed, when fed in limited quantity, will not affect egg quality. The underlying cause of this trouble is a lack of a well-balanced diet. Too many poultrymen, when they allow their birds outside, decide that there is no further need for feeding a good mash supplemented with grains. The result is that the layers must satisfy their appetites and the only feed available is green feed supplemented, perhaps, with whole grain. Of course, they eat too much of this green feed, and the eggs are graded down. Hence the conclusion reached by many that the green feed is the cause of the low grades.

A test was conducted at the University of Saskatchewan several years ago, comparing egg quality of birds confined all day, with those allowed free range. No significant difference was found in the quality of the eggs from the two groups. Both groups were fed a laying mash supplemented with whole grain morning and evening. The birds outside consumed a little less mash due to the fact that they had access to the pasture.

With the existing spread in prices between A and C grades, the returns derived from the lower grades will in most cases result in an actual loss of income. Much can be done to maintain quality by following these few simple rules: 1, feed a well balanced diet of mash and grain; 2, provide an ample supply of fresh clean water; 3, collect the eggs often; 4, confine the layers until early afternoon.

Give Your Chicks a Chance

ALITTLE extra time spent in caring for your baby chicks will pay dividends in the form of less mortality, more even growth and a larger proportion of well-matured cockerels and pullets next fall. One of the greatest evils in the management of chicks is overcrowding. When first hatched, they do not require a great deal of room, but it must be remembered that they will be confined to the same house for some weeks. Allow one-half square foot per chick; thus a brooder house 12x12 feet will comfortably accommodate 300 chicks. Many brooder houses are over-rated as to their capacity. Each chick should have 7 to 11 square inches of hover space. A canopy five feet in diameter will care for 300 chicks. An easy method of estimating the number of chicks which may be placed under the hover is to add or subtract 50 for each increase or decrease of six inches. For example, a 5½ foot canopy will care for 350 chicks, whereas one 4½ feet in diameter will accommodate 250.

Feed and water are also important. Any type of self-feeder which will prevent the chicks from walking in the feed is satisfactory. Provide one inch of feeding space per chick and double this at 10 days of age. The hopper should not

be filled too full as this leads to waste. Add just enough so that the chicks are able to help themselves comfortably. Let them clean up this before adding more. Provide fresh clean water daily.

Operation of the Brooder/Stove

IT is generally recognized that the first six weeks are the most critical in the life of the chick. Much of your future success will depend upon how well the chicks do at this stage. One important factor is the proper operation of the brooder stove. It must supply just enough heat to keep them comfortable, no more and no less. Sudden changes in temperature are very hard on the baby chicks and while in some cases there may not be much mortality, uneven and poor growth will result.

There are many types of brooders on the market today and, of these, the coal-burning brooder is the most widely used. Before starting the brooder stove, check the wafers and thermometers to make sure they are in good working order. Do not wait till the day the chicks are due to arrive to start the stove. This should be done several days in advance. If any adjustment is necessary, then it can be done during this time.

Once the stove is operating, no flames should be evident—just a mass of live coals. The grates should be shaken twice a day, leaving about six inches of live coals. Add sufficient coal to fill the stove. Too little coal results in high temperatures for a short period of time followed by a sudden drop which inevitably causes the chicks to pile up in order to keep warm. When removing the ashes, take the necessary precautions to prevent any live coals from falling onto the floor and always carry the ashes out of the brooder house. A small pipe with a damper is advisable, as it is less likely to be affected by a sudden wind.

For the first week, the thermometers should register 95 to 100 degrees Fahr. at the outer edge of the canopy about two inches from the floor. Reduce the temperature by five degrees each week until the heat is no longer required.

Cost Matters Today

POUULTY production has a definite place in western Canadian agriculture, and its relative importance as one of the livestock enterprises may be expected to increase. It is only within recent years that people raising chickens have attempted to study and enquire into the economics of this important agricultural enterprise. On the majority of farms, the poultry flock was tolerated as a very unimportant sideline. If the poultry cost more to produce than was received in return, no one was unduly worried.

Today, this has changed, for the poultry flock now is expected to pay its way. If it doesn't, the flock is drastically reduced in short order. People raise chickens primarily because of the profit motive, and they are, therefore, greatly interested in costs of production; and yet most flock owners do not know what their poultry flock costs or what returns are obtained. The reason for this is that very few farmers keep records. The keeping of a few simple records would be time well spent since, at the end of the year, an analysis of these figures would be very helpful in locating the leaks that eat up the profits.



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RAISE BOLIVAR R.O.P. Sired

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SPECIAL CHICKS

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DON'T MISS THE BOAT

The season is getting on and if you don't soon order your chicks and take delivery of them it will be too late to catch the early market. It is definitely known that there hasn't been the early chicks hatched. This was due to a great degree to the shortage of brooder coal. With the warmer weather in sight and not so much coal required for domestic use there is a definite swing to April and May chicks and the way the orders are rolling in now there may be a shortage for these two months. Don't wait any longer, order your requirements at once and be sure of your chicks when you want them. With our tremendous hatching capacity we can take care of your requirements for most breeds for April and May delivery if we have your order at once. Keep this in mind that all the eggs and poultry meat you can produce will be needed next fall. Send for catalog today.

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Pan-a-min is a key point because our Pan-a-min chicks *always* do better than those that don't get its valuable tonics. These tonics stimulate appetite and promote better use of feed. That means fast, economical growth.

We believe the Pan-a-min Plan will prove itself in more profitable pullets this fall. Try it. See your Dr. Hess Dealer.



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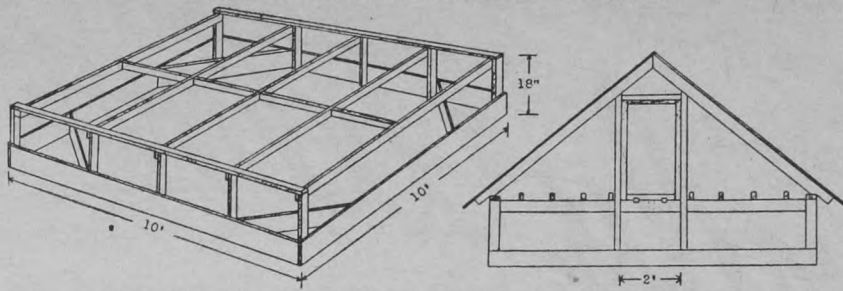


B.C. BABY CHICK CO-OP ASSOCIATION

Range Shelters for Growing Poultry

By J. B. O'NEIL

Poultry Department, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon



Frame (left) and end view (right) of poultry range shelter described in the accompanying article—Author's plans.

FROM the standpoint of housing, the accommodation required for the growing stock during the summer and early fall months is a relatively simple matter. All that is necessary for the birds is a place to roost, protection from the elements and predatory animals. For the greater part of this time, our worry is not provision of a warm house or shelter, but rather, well-ventilated quarters which are free from drafts, and are sanitary, and inexpensive in construction. With an assured outlet for Grade A and B poultry the problem confronting poultrymen is the preparation of these birds for market.

Such a task does not begin with the finishing or fattening period, but actually commences before the chicks are placed in the brooder house. The rearing period extends from the time the chicks are able to get along without heat (6 to 8 weeks of age) until they are crated or penned up for finishing. This growing period represents the major portion of their lives, and while housing is not the only problem to be considered, it is nevertheless a very important one. The range shelter is one means of meeting all the requirements of housing during this time.

As soon as the chicks are able to do without heat, the sexes should be separated and moved to their summer quarters. The breed of birds kept and their time of hatch will be the determining factors. As a rule, further heat is not required when the chicks have completely feathered out. There is a definite advantage in rearing the two sexes separately; and whether one should reserve the range shelter for the cockerels or pullets is largely a matter of choice, although the accommodation available for the other sex may determine the choice.

The limiting factor with a range shelter or any portable house, for that matter, is its ease in moving. A shelter 10 feet by 10 feet can readily be moved. This is important, for its position should be changed frequently during the summer. Without fear of overcrowding, it will comfortably accommodate 100 cockerels or 125 pullets during the growing season.

To be of value, the shelter must have a good frame, well supported to prevent strain and stress during moving. It will be noted from the diagram that there are no skids attached to the sides. Experience has shown the best way to move a house or shelter is to block it up and move it on a set of skids. By moving in this manner, there is no danger of the shelter being pulled out of shape. There are four braces, one at each corner, made of the same material as the sides which they support (2x8's). The studs on either side are 2x4's and are 18 inches long. This is sufficiently high since it is necessary to have the shelter low as it offers less wind resistance and is not so likely to be overturned in a windstorm. The cross supports are also 2x4's. The roosts, eight in number, are either 2x4's or 2x3's, and are spaced 12 inches apart from the sides. If desired, an extra roost can be placed in the centre of the house.

The sides and ends are covered with wire. This affords ample protection for

the birds and will provide maximum ventilation during the warmest part of summer. One-inch mesh poultry netting is quite suitable for these parts. The supports, directly below the roosts, are covered with wire; 14-gauge wire is ideal. The droppings are then not accessible to the birds as they drop through the wire to the ground. From a sanitation standpoint, it is preferred to have the wire under the roosts rather than on supports just above the ground.

There are five sets of rafters and these are covered with shiplap and shingles, or a prepared roofing material. It will be seen in the second diagram that the roof extends down below the roosts—this is necessary as otherwise the birds will not be protected from a strong wind.

As illustrated, the door serves two purposes. First, it acts as a means of protection for the birds at night as they can be locked in and, secondly, by placing hinges on the lower edge, it can be used as a runway for the birds entering and leaving the shelter.

When the birds are first moved to the shelter, they should be closed in for at least one full day. Feed and water must then be provided inside. This gives the young stock an opportunity to become accustomed to their new quarters. The shelter should be moved frequently, about once a month. Thus there will not be a large accumulation of droppings in any one place, and the field will be more evenly pastured. After moving the shelter, the droppings should be removed, and the ground turned over. This will do much to prevent outbreaks of certain types of diseases. If allowed to remain in one place until fall, the immediate vicinity will be completely devoid of green feed, and in some types of pastures, this may prove disastrous. The moving of the feed hoppers should not be overlooked; these should be moved twice a week, but the distance need not be more than a few feet at a time.

During early summer and fall the weather is likely to be a little too cold for the birds. Some protection is necessary, and there are several ways by which they may be supplied. The ends and sides can be boarded up, but provision must be made for the proper circulation of air. Another method which is less costly, yet just as effective, is to cover the sides and ends with sacks or unbleached cotton. Either of these methods is satisfactory. If the pullets are kept in the shelter, they are usually in production by the time the weather turns cold, and there is nothing to be gained by leaving them out. As a matter of fact, good management practices warrant their being moved in just as they approach sexual maturity. Greater care is required in the late spring or early summer when they are first moved out of the brooder house. If the young chicks become chilled at this time, they may suffer from a setback which will be evidenced by poor and uneven growth for some weeks to come.

Under conditions when wire may not be available for shelters, 1x2 slats may be substituted for the wire. At some future date, wire could be installed.

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W. Leghorns	3.00	Heavy Breeds \$8.00
Sexing Accuracy Guaranteed		
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New Hamp.	16.75	Wyandottes	17.75
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Registration is
Now under way for



Family Allowances



Scale of MONTHLY PAYMENTS for the first 4 children

for every child

Under 6	\$5.00
From 6-10	6.00
From 10-13	7.00
From 13-16	8.00

If there are more than four children under 16 in the family, the allowance for each child after the fourth will be reduced.

The first family allowance cheques will be mailed in July, 1945.

A Family Allowances Registration Form has been mailed to every family in Canada. If you have children under 16 in your family, this form should be filled in and returned as quickly as possible in the envelope supplied.

The form you will receive is very simple. There are only seven questions and only

a few minutes need to be required to complete the form.

Family Allowances are being paid to assist parents to provide a life of greater opportunity for their children—to help pay for medical, dental and nursing services, to help provide nourishing food, adequate clothing and shelter.

TO WHOM PAID? All parents, or other persons maintaining children under 16 in Canada are entitled to, and will receive, a monthly allowance for each child for the above purposes.

WHAT TO DO? All you have to do is to fill in and return the Family Allowances Registration Form which has been mailed to you. No allowances can be paid to any eligible family until this form has been received.

ances Registration Form through the mail, you can obtain one from your nearest post office.

INCOME TAX: So that nobody will benefit from both Family Allowances and a full income tax deduction for their children, the income tax deductions for children will be reduced by the amount received from Family Allowances. Parents, therefore, have the choice of claiming—or not claiming—Family Allowances. Those uncertain as to whether or not they will benefit are advised to apply for the Family Allowances.

If you did not receive a Family Allow-



The Countrywoman

Moving from the First House

By GILEAN DOUGLAS

Moving from the first house,
Inconvenient, small;
Oil lamps and wood stove,
Scratches on the wall.

Zinnias by the doorstep
Struggling gallantly;
Robins in for breakfast,
Neighbors in for tea.

And you in the evening,
With laughter and rest—
How can I make my heart know
That moving is best?

A Russian Visitor Speaks

LITTLE news came out of Russia for many years following the first world war. So much that came was different from our way of thinking. The country and its people seem to have assumed something of the fascination of "the unknown" to our minds. But we are hearing a lot about Russia now. Newspapers, magazines, book publishers and radio services vie with each other to see which can get the most on-the-spot news concerning Russia. Mostly the articles, books and talks are done by visiting foreign correspondents and former officials, who sometimes complain that they are "too sheltered" in their search for news and first-hand impressions. As most of the observers are specially picked men of their profession, well-gifted and highly trained, the stories we have been getting have been searching and dramatic, which has served to whet further our appetite for reading and hearing about Russia.

"I do not know what kind of a picture you have of Russians. Russia has had many enemies who have spread dangerous rumors about what Russia will do. I see in your country now many signs on trains and in buildings asking for the safety of the country for the people 'not to talk' about ships, troops and work. We too learned that lesson long before war broke out," said Nila Magidoff, a young Russian woman speaking during the past month in Winnipeg at a meeting of Canadian-Soviet Friendship Council. "Sometimes I think people here expect a Russian woman to appear with a knife between her teeth and a dagger in her hand. People on this side of the Atlantic sometimes speak to me of the Russian Army as 'a machine.' They ask me if Russians have any imagination, do they dream? To them I say that the Red Army is made up of men, many of them simple folk, loving their homes and their families. They are not imbued with the idea as are the Nazis of wanting to die for their country. Russians see much to be done in their country. The Russian soldier loves life and wants to live for his country. He is willing to fight fiercely to drive the invader back and punish him. Of course he dreams. The greater your dreams are, the greater you are as a fighter."

The young woman speaking was born at Minsk, of a poor family. Three members of that family later won university degrees. She married Robert Magidoff, an American radio commentator for N.B.C. Just before the expected siege of Moscow, an order came that the wives of all foreign correspondents be evacuated and she came to America. At that time she knew only 50 English words. Since then she has studied constantly and has been in continuous demand as public speaker. She has toured almost all of the states of the Union and visited many women's colleges. She is a great lover of Shakespeare and admits that she has memorized Hamlet completely.

Nila Magidoff reminded her Canadian audience that Russian people are now 92 per cent literate and eight per cent illiterate, compared with 92 per cent illiterate and eight per cent literate in pre-revolutionary days. Russia set itself the difficult task of educating its people within a generation and has produced amazing results in a short space of time. To those who say that the Russian people are suppressed she pointed out that when a government wants to suppress a people it does not educate them. Countless schools, 30,000 sports clubs, many theatres, hospitals and libraries have been established for the Russian people.

This young, vital woman, I should judge her to be in her late thirties, has crowded into her life an almost incredible variety of experience. She worked at the actual digging of trenches in preparation for the defense of Moscow; served as third-class seaman in the merchant navy and as such made three voyages around the coast of Europe; worked in a factory; un-

Need of planning for better kitchens in the farm house in order to save precious time and energy

By AMY J. ROE

dertook special teaching work in a remote and backward part of the country; trained salespeople in shops; worked on a newspaper covering a report of the first fashion show to be held in the Soviet Union, in 1937.

She admits that Russians have had to go without many things which people in other lands have taken for granted. Women's gloves, for example could not be bought in Russia, yet when Moscow was bombed, a pair of fire-gloves was laid down for every household. She had herself saved her home from being burned by being able to pick up a fire bomb. Russian women have not had silk stockings to wear but Russia had supplies of parachutes ready, even before war came. Trying in a few sentences to picture the utter desolation of areas over-run by the Germans, the suffering of women and children under occupation Nila Magidoff left her audience deeply moved by her closing words: "My hope is that Canadian children will never have to sleep in underground shelters during bombing; that they will never have to beg bread from the Nazis; that they will never have to wear clothing made from the uniforms of the enemy dead."

Kitchens In The News

NO room in the house is more dated, outdated or "shows its age" more than the kitchen. Striking improvements in kitchen planning to save steps, energy and time, have been made in the past 10 or 15 years. Doubtless we have commercial advertisers to thank for much of the eager interest today in kitchen improvement, just as we have for our modern idea of what a bathroom should look like. Through newspapers and magazines, they have effectively and vividly shown how attractive and useful a well designed kitchen may be. Their designs are based on scientific principles now accepted and which have come from Home Economic advisors.

While most of us enjoy looking at and studying these ultra modern, streamlined versions of the homemaker's workshop, we realize that they cannot be adopted in entirety, even in a newly planned house. But they do offer good ideas and are stimulating to the mind when working over plans for a new home or trying to make improvements in an old one. Perhaps the day will come, when necessary materials are available in generous supply, and there is sufficient demand to warrant mass production, that we will be able to purchase standard kitchen units such as cabinets, sink, stove and refrigerator and have them fit the space allowed for them. Right now it is a matter of individual planning, careful selection and construction.

There is no one model kitchen that will fit the needs of every homemaker. A convenient kitchen is one that is adequately furnished, well arranged, properly ventilated, well lighted, pleasing in color and adapted to the needs of the family occupying it.

Most farm houses are at fault with a too-large kitchen. An experienced builder tells me that the pendulum of style has swung back and forward between the large and the very small kitchen; that it is now swinging away from the very small kitchen to one of moderate size.

The Homemakers' Clubs in Saskatchewan have started a Kitchen Improvement competition. For the purpose of the contest, the province has been divided into six districts and prizes are being offered for the greatest degree of improvement, taking into consideration the economy of the alterations. The number is limited to one entry from each club. "Before" and "after" plans will be submitted. It is hoped that these carefully selected kitchens will serve as useful demonstrations of what can be done to improve the Canadian farm kitchen.

Standards For Kitchens

IT has been estimated that the homemaker in the average farm home spends about 70 per cent of her working time in the kitchen, according to a study made by the Federal Bureau of Home Economics in Washington. "From the standpoint of efficient home management, the kitchen is thus the most important room in the farm home. Careful planning and step-

saving arrangement of work centres and equipment, therefore, save needless expenditure of energy."

Farm Kitchen Planning, a bulletin published by Oregon State College, Corvallis, sets up the following standards:

"The farm kitchen should have four centres: sink, stove, food preparation, meal table or utility table.

The sink centre includes the sink itself, and cabinets for dishes and for equipment and supplies used at the sink.

The stove centre includes the stove and storage space for wood, skillets, and other articles used there.

The food preparation centre includes a table for mixing; bins for flour, sugar and other bulk supplies; shelving for utensils and packaged supplies. The surface of the mixing table needs to be lower than that of the sink rim.

The kitchen meal table has many between-meal uses, such as child's play, writing, preparing vegetables, and folding ironed clothes. The utility table is a small table needed in a kitchen where no meals are served, as a planning desk, as a child's play centre, as a place beside which to sit while at work, and as a serving table. If it is easily moved, the utility table is useful for supplementing the work space of the built-ins. It should have a heat-resistant top in order that it may be used for hot kettles.

Arrangement: The chief object in arranging a kitchen is a "step-saving" plan; i.e., one that will require the worker to travel the fewest possible miles in doing kitchen work in a year's time. A "low-mileage" kitchen plan may be developed by the following procedure:

1. Plan a sink unit with work counters on both sides, one of these to be used as a serving table and the other as a food preparation table. In dishwashing, both would be used.

2. Utilize the space above and below the sink work counters for storage of dishes frequently used, the kettles and pans used at the sink, and the silver, linen, and small utensils.

3. In connection with the mixing table, plan space for the storage of equipment and supplies.

4. Observe the following order in locating the various items of equipment: (a) Sink unit near the meal table; the dish cabinet and the silver next to the meal table. (b) Stove near both meal table and sink. (c) Woodbox near the stove and on the same side as firebox. (d) Mixing unit near sink. (e) Draft cooler near stove and mixing table. (f) Refrigerator near the serving end of sink unit.

5. Avoid separation of the main pieces of equipment (sink, stove, mixing table) by main passages.

Effects of Fatigue

SINCE fatigue is generally believed to be detrimental to health and to happy human relationships, physiologists and psychologists are engaged in research to learn more about the nature of fatigue, its contributing factors and practical methods of reducing it.

Muscular fatigue is caused by the formation of lactic acid resulting from the breaking down of cell tissues by strenuous exercise. Oxygen carried through the body by red blood corpuscles is the agent that renders such poisons harmless. The type of work done by many women in the home, however, is not of the nature to produce large amounts of lactic acid leading to excessive fatigue.

It is now believed that some of the homemaker's fatigue is due to strong emotions, such as fear, anger or grief, which produce unusual amounts of glandular secretions in the system. The secretions cause changes in the personality, which manifest themselves in boredom, worry, irritation, resentment, dislike or revolt against situations that one feels hopeless to change.

Perhaps if a homemaker thinks back over a day on which she was overtired, she will recall that it was the unimportant happenings at which she became irritable, scolded the children, nagged her husband, and may even have been reduced to tears of self-pity. In other words, she completely lost her perspective and her usually equable disposition, and this in its turn had its effect on family relationships and on her own happiness. It is well for each woman and each family, to consider what contributes to this distress and fatigue, and how much of this could be eliminated. It is irritating accumulatively to spend a great deal of one's day working in a place haunted by the same old inconveniences and the same old drabness.—Ella Cushman in Development of A Successful Kitchen, a Cornell University Bulletin for Homemakers.



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from **GENERATION to GENERATION**

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1. Pinkham's Compound comes in liquid form. It is one of the most effective medicines made especially for girls and women for this purpose.
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4. Pinkham's Compound HELPS NATURE! Buy a bottle today at any drugstore. Follow label directions.



Lydia E. Pinkham's **VEGETABLE COMPOUND**



WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION "THE GUIDE"

In England Now

Page from a diary of an English soldier's wife tells of life in wintertime

By JOAN L. FAWCETT

Monday, February 12, 1945.—I am in bed with influenza! Can you imagine anything more tiresome and unhelpful in wartime? But I am told by the doctor that unless I stay here and do as I am told for a while I shall be more of a nuisance than ever, so I suppose I shall have to put up with it. The trouble with being in bed now is that you know that you are causing someone else to be worked to death. When everyone is going at full stretch it makes a big difference if one falls out, even for a short time. In fact, the other day I saw that the Ministry of Labour was appealing for volunteers to form a corps of part-time working women, who would go into houses where needed and carry on with the running of the home while the woman of the house was ill or having a baby or so on.

How many of us there are, who hoped to do so much for our country, so many glamorous heroic things, and what do we do? Dust and sweep, scrub floors, and look after the children, cook the meals. But those who do the bigger things will tell you that the great compensation we have, is that we sleep in our own beds every night and are our own masters. What do you think? I expect really it is the old, old story, that whatever someone else is doing seems more attractive than what one is doing oneself.

As I lie in bed I can see a big main road across the fields, and I watch the convoys racing up and down it. Not nearly so many since D day of course but enough to remind you that a war is being waged most ferociously not so many miles away. Great heavy tank carriers passed yesterday and today, bustling jeeps and motorbicycles are streaming by. There are not nearly so many planes about in the sky either now, in fact we are not the tightly packed fortress we were before so many troops went to France.

My sister is in Paris now. All through the cold weather I kept getting letters from her asking for more clothes; the cold was as intense there as it was here but they had no fires to go home to and very little hot water. I expect the towns in France are worse off for all kinds of things than the country. It seems the same here too; we have learnt to grow so many more vegetables and to keep pigs and bees and some people even a cow, so that we are much more self-supporting. Also there is always wood to be got for burning in the country and one's clothes last longer in the clean fresh air.

One of her letters told us about the 120 British nationals in Paris, who are too old or infirm to care for themselves and have no relatives to care for them. She went around to visit these people with the Swiss nurse, who distributes the Red Cross parcels. The idea was that in her Red Cross uniform she might be able to persuade them to come back to England. She climbed into garrets and talked for hours to old tattered crones in evil smelling rags but with no effect. They have lived in this state all through the earlier fighting, through the German occupation, safe I suppose from the German's hatred of the English just because of the garrets and the rags and the dirt, and now again Paris is free. But it will make little difference to them one supposes except for the Swiss nurse and her parcels. Perhaps they are best left alone for to move these remnants of humanity to the astringent life of England at the present time might be to cause them endless distress and probably death.

As I look from my window it is surprising how many plowed fields I can see and how few green ones, only two

or three out of about twenty. In prewar days this view was all green with just an occasional patch of brown. We are all hoping for a continuously prosperous time for agriculture after the war. So many fighting men long to get back to it and not only the ones who were interested in the land before. It seems to be an almost universal hunger—to create again after all this destruction.

This Christmas has been better for us with regard to food and worse for presents. Everyone was allowed half a pound extra sugar and margarine for Christmas week and also double meat ration, and the children had a pound and a half of sweets for December instead of the usual three quarters of a pound. Besides these concessions, biscuits of all kinds were reduced in points value and there were extra supplies of dried fruit. The oranges did not reach us till after Christmas day but we have had two allocations of a pound for each ration book since. Turkeys were fairly plentiful and so were chickens and geese, and there were a few nuts for everyone. We were doubly lucky as we had two parcels from friends in Canada. They contained such luxuries as tinned orange juice, cake, almonds and raisins and, best treat of all, dried banana flakes. If you haven't tasted bananas for four years these taste wonderfully good, except sadly to my children, who had forgotten the taste and did not like it.

But presents, particularly toys, were a different story. Those in the shops were very poor quality and very expensive so we all had to resort to other measures to get something together for the children. Amateur carpenters and handy-men were in great demand to patch or create new things from old or from odds and ends of material—wood, metal or anything that they could find. I managed to hear of a village carpenter with a few bits of old oak to spare, who could make a desk for my daughter. And on the Friday before Christmas I saw an advertisement in the local paper, saying that someone wanted to exchange a pedal-car for a doll's pram. The pedal-car was just what I wanted for "Tiny" and we had a doll's pram that no one wanted, so off I went and did a deal. The woman was as pleased as I was, for her little girl was longing for a doll's pram and they were fetching as much as seven pounds at auction sales.

There is a lot of private buying and selling or exchanging of clothes, jewels, toys, furniture—in fact practically everything. Here are a few advertisements in the "Personal" column of this morning's paper:

Six pairs Nylon, eight pairs silk stockings, two Louis Phillipe Lipsticks will exchange for jewelry.

Wanted urgently school desks, also dining table 13 feet long.

R.A.F. officer, having lost civilian wardrobe through enemy action, desires to purchase replacements.

White fleece coat (unworn) full length: best offer over £48.

Rocking Horse for sale or exchange Girl's Bicycle.

And so they go on, columns of them offering and asking for everything under the sun. And it is surprising how many people have unworn clothes for sale!

Two or three nights after Christmas we had an earthquake tremor. This is so unusual with us that we none of us realized what it was until next morning, we all thought it was more flying bombs. You can imagine my wrath when I found out my mistake for I sat in my dressing-gown in the children's bedroom from two a.m. till three a.m. shivering with cold. They never moved, bless them!

Wardrobe for Spring

by

DORIS J. McFADDEN

This year's styles feature many feminine touches of soft drapery, details of bows and ruffles, gay colors and bright accessories



THIS year styles go feminine again. Women's clothes are not any less business-like for our daily doings, but we have begun to weary of the severity of uniform-like suits and strict tailoring. Now comes the reaction. This year we shall have bows, lots of bows, peplums, ruffles, flowers and softly tailored lines.

The 1945 silhouette is an animated silhouette with no rigid lines whatsoever. It is soft and slim and with a small waistline. This is achieved by having bulk both above and below a neatly tied or belted waistline.

The bulk above the waist appears as a softened bodice, with gathered or draped fullness, big soft bows, and padded shoulders. Even in sleeveless dresses the shoulders are padded, but not until they look squared-off. Just nice and round and reasonably broad.

Below the waist we find a longer skirt cut on straight lines but softened and "bulked" by peplums, tunics, gathers and drapes. Peplums take a variety of forms. They may be at the front, at the sides, at the back, all the way around, or about three quarters of the way around. Tunics may be frilly and draped; or more conservative with simply a soft flare, which tends to be at the sides. It is in the drapery that we really find imagination. Skirts are draped fore and aft and at one or both sides. The effect achieved may be wrap-around, peg-top, flared or sunburst.

The outstanding innovation this spring is the "shortie" or the three-quarter-length coat. The shortie is being worn with dresses and with suits. Sometimes it matches the rest of the outfit and sometimes it contrasts. We see red coats over black, green with brown, plaid with plain, plain with check and so on. Shorties are sold with a suit or dress as an ensemble and they are also sold separately. So you may add a shortie alone to your wardrobe and thus have many new combinations with but one purchase. Shorties vary also in their individual styles. Many are cut on straight lines with no fastening, similar to the popular Tuxedo coat. Others are cut fairly full and belted in at the waist and still others are snugly fitted on princess lines. This diversity of style makes it possible for you to make your own shortie from an old, partly worn coat regardless of what style the old coat is. The shortie has great versatility. It may be worn for sports or dress wear, to work or to luncheons, just as you please.

Suits are increasingly important this summer. Whether they are worn with the shortie or alone they will be tailored on "rounder" lines than suits have been the last while. The dressmaker suit thus tends to be more popular than the tailored suit. However, a well tailored basic suit is never wrong, but this year wear refreshing, brightly colored and feminine accessories with it.

Suit jackets vary in length from just below the hip-line to short boleros, but all styles of jackets show great variety and interest in details. There is a wealth of fine work in quilting, embroidery, applique and trapunto work (partly padded quilting). The collarless neckline is the biggest favorite and all shoulders are padded. Shoulders, however, are rounded softly and are never built up into a high "T" line. A new feature with the rounded shoulder line is the short cape. Capes and cape-effects are being worn over coats, suits, jackets and dresses. The cape reaches not quite to the elbows and is usually removable so that the dress or coat may be worn with or without it.

SUIT skirts have pleats or slits in front or back or both. They are cut on straighter, more slender lines and therefore the hemline is a little lower than it has been. A skirt should never be above the lower curve of the knee. Dresses are also being worn at this slightly lower, more flattering level.

The most popular sleeve is the soft, flattering cap or mandarin sleeve. Many of these are cut in one piece with the bodice, and others are set in but they all achieve a soft, smooth, rounded line. This year's sleeves are either very short or full length. The in-between length

appears only in the short cape.


In necklines there is great diversity but all have a smooth, collarless look. Coats and suits are both without collars and may be high and round or low and V shaped. The blouses worn with these necklines have a wide range of interesting ruffles, tucks, frills and bows showing. Especially bows.

Your dress may have any style of neck to suit your fancy and your face, but should be kept collarless. The neckline may be at the base of the throat with a round or a square line. It may be a long narrow square or a U shape, or it may be a low plunging V. With necklines we find all shapes and sizes of bows. There are big bows at the bottom of a low plunging V or draped U, or rows of little bows outlining these necklines. Or several bows in graduated sizes along one

Turn to page 72



For back views and yardage see page 74.



Grand with Cheese


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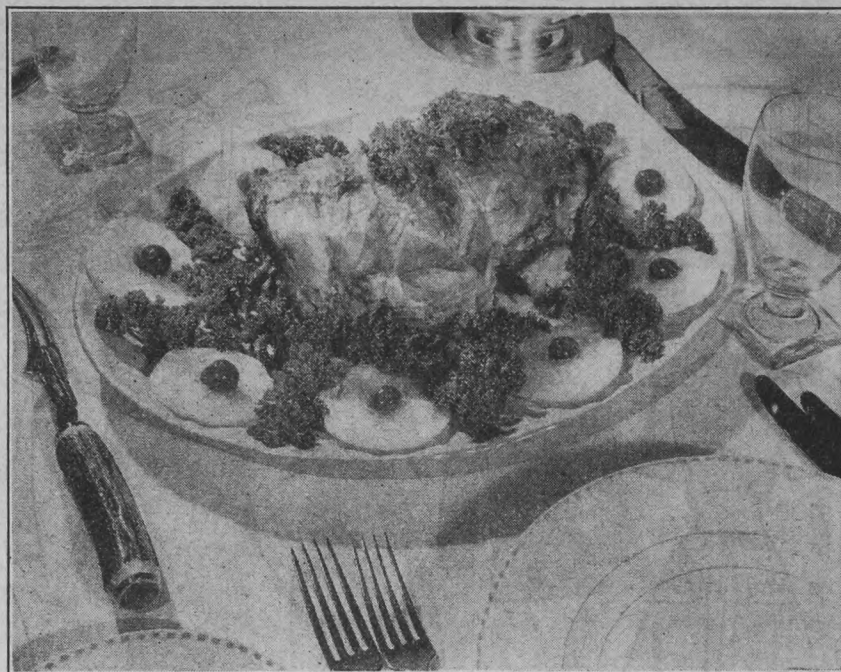
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Fried apple rings and fresh parsley form a tasty and decorative garnish for meat.

Fish and Meat Garnishes

Simple ways to add color and flavor to meat dishes

By DORIS J. McFADDEN

GARNISHES should accentuate and improve the flavor of the food as well as offer "eye-appeal." This eye-appeal is especially important where children are concerned. Not that adults are impervious to it by any means, for effective garnishing will whet the appetite of even the cook and the cook, you know, is notoriously bored by the food that she has spent hours preparing. If the food looks pretty children will often eat it regardless of what it tastes like. Adults, however, are more discerning and for them we must take care that the flavor of the garnish will blend suitably with that of the food with which it is served.

The simplest garnish for meat or fish is to utilize the vegetables that are served with the meal. They may be cut in plain or fancy shapes and arranged with the meat on the serving dish.

Probably the most common type of garnish used is pickles, catsup or some type of jelly which is suitable for meat.

Many garnishes are traditional and we serve them unflinchingly. With fish we have lemon and parsley; when we roast a turkey we serve cranberries in one form or another; duck calls for currant jelly; a goose or a roast of pork expects to be accompanied with apple sauce or fried apple rings; mint sauce is a "must" with lamb or mutton and, especially if you are English, Yorkshire pudding is inevitable with roast beef. But that does not mean that these are the only garnishes for these foods and a little variety is a good thing to have in your menus.

Raw vegetables cut in fancy shapes or just in strips provide almost unlimited possibilities for decorating the serving dish. Celery curls or tops, radishes, parsley, watercress, mint leaves, raw carrot or turnip, cucumber, tomatoes, lettuce, etc., may each be used alone or in any combination to provide both color and food value.

Grated vegetables or cheese or hard-cooked egg yolk which has been rubbed through a sieve make very attractive garnishes and require a minimum of effort to prepare.

Plain cooked rice, spaghetti, macaroni or noodles may be used in a variety of ways as garnishes. Try piling the rice or noodles in the centre of the platter and arrange the meat and vegetables around the mound. Or reverse this and place the meat or fish in the

centre of a noodle, rice or spaghetti ring. The dish is always improved by the addition of some colored food such as parsley, carrots, tomatoes, etc.

A ready source of tasty and decorative garnishes which many of us forget are winter fruits. Apple sauce and fried apple rings are well known but have you tried spreading slices of raw, cored, unpeeled apple with cream cheese and serving with meat? Or baking apples in a cinnamon syrup and serving hot around the roast? Delicious!

To make fried apple rings, core large firm apples and cut in slices about 2/3-inch thick. Do not remove the skin as it helps the rings to retain their shape. Drop the rings into a little fat in a hot frying pan and cover. When they are steaming freely uncover and sprinkle each ring with salt and a little sugar. Cook until tender then serve with the meat course.

Prunes, steamed until tender and then pitted and stuffed with cream or cottage cheese are useful in winter when the more usual garnishes are not available. Or wrap the steamed and pitted prunes in bacon strips, bake until the bacon is crisp and arrange on the platter around the meat.

When you can obtain them, bananas lightly browned in a little fat will also bring added interest to the meat or fish course.

Glazed orange, lemon or grapefruit sections will supply color, variety and added food values to a roast of meat or fish.

Finally we come to the great variety of sauces which may be served with meat or fish. The most common is gravy which may be either brown or made with cream or milk. With fish, white sauce is also popular and may be served plain or in any number of variations such as with grated cheese, chopped parsley or cress, mustard or tomato juice added.

A white sauce made from part fish stock and seasoned with salt and pepper is just right with boiled or steamed fish.

Here are some sauces that are a little "different" but not too time-consuming to prepare.

Brown Nut Sauce

2 T. butter or shortening	1½ c. chicken or veal soup stock
2 T. peanut butter	½ tsp. salt
3½ T. flour	Few grains pepper

Melt the butter, add the peanut butter

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- (b) **Misses' Figure**—A youthful figure 5' 4" to 5' 8" in height.
- (c) **Little Women**—The well-developed short figure, 5' 3" and under in height.
- (d) **Regular Women**—The normal average figure, 5' 3" to 5' 8" in height.
- (e) **Short Full Figure**—The short full-busted figure, 5' 3" and under in height.
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EATON'S

and when well mixed add the flour and continue browning; then pour on the stock gradually, stirring constantly. Bring to the boiling point and season.

Tomato Sauce

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| 2 c. canned or cooked tomatoes or tomato juice | 3 T. butter or shortening |
| 2 T. chopped onion | 4 T. flour |
| | Salt and pepper |

Cook the tomato and onion 15 minutes and strain. Melt the fat, add the flour, and, when well blended, the tomato. Season to taste and bring to the boiling point, stirring constantly. Serve hot with fish, sausages, meat loaf or meat patties.

Brown Mushroom Sauce

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| ½ c. fat (butter, shortening or beef drippings) | 1 c. cream or whole milk |
| ½ lb. mushrooms | 1 tsp. beef extract (optional) |
| 3 T. flour | Salt and paprika |
| Few drops onion juice or 1 tsp. finely chopped onion | |

Melt half the fat in a heavy frying pan. Slice the mushrooms and cook in the melted fat until browned. Remove the mushrooms to a hot serving dish. Melt the remaining fat, blend in the flour and onion juice, then add the remaining ingredients and bring to the boiling point, stirring constantly. Pour the sauce over the mushrooms, stir and serve with beefsteak, chicken, fish or any desired meat.

Cider Sauce

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| 3 T. butter or shortening | 1½ c. ham liquor |
| 4 T. flour | ½ c. apple cider |
| | Salt and pepper |

Melt the butter, add the flour. When well blended add the hot ham liquid gradually. Bring to the boiling point, stirring constantly. Add the cider, season to taste and serve hot with boiled ham.

One-Dish Meals

Answer the housewife's need of simple preparation

By ELLA E. HALL

HERE are some more of those quick-to-prepare casseroles and stews. They are nutritious and appetizing and often the answer to a busy housewife's meal problem. They may be prepared ahead of time if you are going out, and then reheated over boiling water for a quick meal on your return. They may be "put together" after breakfast and left to cook slowly while the laundry is being done. Then, with so many good things all popped into one pot very little else is required to complete the meal. Some tomato juice or a raw salad (or both), a sealer of your favorite fruit and—presto! . . . dinner is ready.

Bring variation and novelty to these dishes once in a while by adding a new flavor. To a veal or a lamb stew add a little curry powder. Sprinkle a little nutmeg into a beef stew or casserole. Add a new or different vegetable such as leeks, chives or kale. Or make double quantity of stew and the second day add a can of tomatoes just before serving.

Mammy Casserole

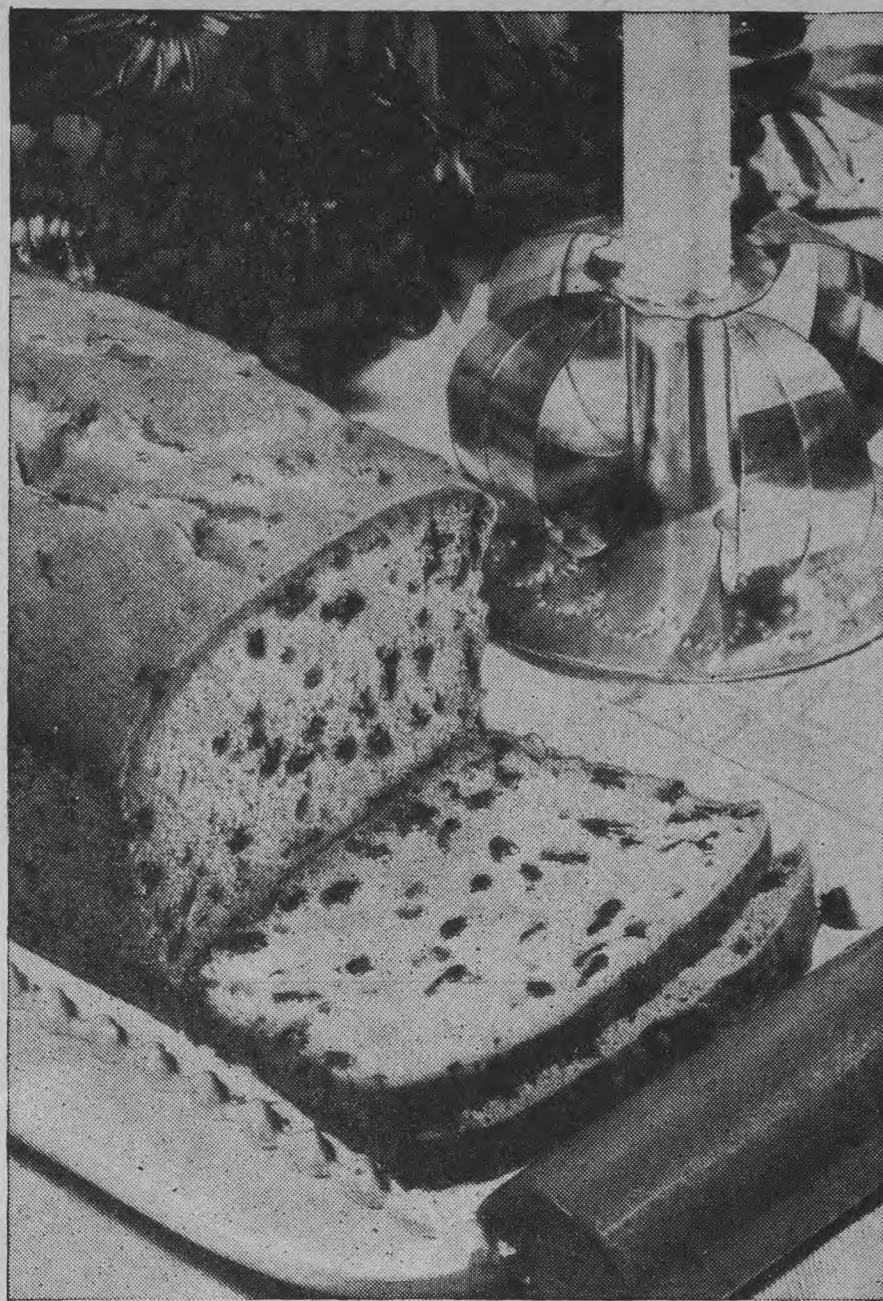
- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1 lb. ground pork | 1 c. cooked tomatoes |
| 2 onion, chopped fine | 1 c. grated cheese |
| 2 T. lard | ½ tsp. salt |
| 1 c. cooked macaroni | ½ c. bread crumbs |

Add onions to pork and cook with fat in a frying pan until brown. Drain off excess fat. Add macaroni, tomatoes and half the cheese as well as all the salt. Put in baking dish, sprinkle the remaining cheese. Put into oven for 45 minutes.

Kidney and Liver Casserole

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| ½ lb. beef kidney | 3 carrots sliced |
| ½ lb. beef liver | 2 large onions sliced |
| 1 tin mushroom soup | Salt, pepper |
| 1 T. butter | |

Wipe the meat with a clean, damp cloth and cut in thin slices. Place liver and kidney in greased baking dish. Arrange carrots and onions on top. Season with salt and pepper. Pour mushroom soup over the top and dot with butter. Cover and bake at 325 degrees for 1¼ hours. Do not overcook. Serves 4.



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Honey Pound Cake

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1½ c. seedless raisins | 2¼ tsp. Magic Baking Powder |
| ¾ c. shortening | |
| ¾ c. honey | ¼ tsp. salt |
| 3 eggs, well beaten | ¾ tsp. vanilla extract |
| 2¼ c. sifted all-purpose flour | ¾ tsp. lemon extract |

Rinse raisins; drain; dry on a towel and cut fine with scissors. Work shortening with a spoon until fluffy and creamy; gradually add honey, while continuing to work with a spoon. Add beaten eggs, and blend. Gradually stir in sifted dry ingredients; then beat with a spoon until smooth. Add extracts, raisins, and stir to blend. Pour into greased or oiled and lightly floured 9" x 5" x 3" cake pan. Bake in slow oven of 300°F. for 2 hours, or until done.



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THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE

Macaroni with Sausage

1 lb. sausage 1/2 tsp. mustard
2 c. macaroni, cooked 1/2 tsp. salt
1/4 c. chopped onion 1/2 tsp. Worcester
3 T. flour sauce
2 1/2 c. canned toma- 1/2 c. sliced green
toes pepper, if possible
1/8 tsp. pepper

Fry onions in small amount of fat in pan, add flour, stir until smooth, add tomatoes, seasonings. Stir until thick. Add cooked macaroni and green pepper. Add sausages and bake till sausages are cooked and browned in oven.

Scalloped Corn and Ham

1 1/2 c. cooked corn 1 1/2 c. soft bread
3 c. diced cooked ham crumbs
2 T. minced green 1 egg, beaten
pepper if possible 1 c. milk
2 T. finely minced 2 T. butter
onions

Combine the corn, ham, green pepper, onion and one cup of the bread crumbs, the egg and milk in a casserole. Top with remaining bread crumbs and dot with butter. Bake in a moderate oven for 45 minutes.

Home Style Baked Beans

1 1/2 c. pea beans 1/4 tsp. mustard
2 qts. cold water 1/2 tsp. pepper
1/4 lb. salt pork 1/4 c. molasses
1 small onion, peeled 1/2 can pork or ham
2 tsp. salt 1 sour pickle

Wash beans, pick over, and soak in cold water over-night. Cover and bring to a boil in the water in which they have been soaked—this preserves the minerals and vitamins. Skim, then simmer until easily pierced with a fork—

about 30 minutes. Drain, reserving the liquid. Pour boiling water over the pork (salt pork). Scrape the rind off the salt pork until it is white; then cut almost through at one-half inch intervals. Place beans in two-quart pot or casserole, tucking in the onion. Bury pork in the beans so only the rind is exposed. Put salt, mustard, molasses and pepper in a measuring cup, and fill with some of the reserved bean liquid. Stir until dissolved; pour over the beans. Add sufficient liquid just to cover the beans. Cover; bake 3 1/2 hours at 300 degrees or until tender, adding more bean liquid if necessary, to keep beans from drying out. Remove the cover; place 1/2-inch strips of canned pork or ham on top of beans with pickle slices on either side. Then bake uncovered for a half hour longer.

Old Fashioned Lamb Stew

1 1/2 lbs. of lamb cut 1/2 c. fresh or canned
in 1 1/2 inch pieces peas
2 T. lard 1 onion, diced
3 c. water 2 1/2 tsp. salt
4 small carrots 1/2 tsp. pepper

Lightly flour lamb pieces and brown slowly in the fat for 15 minutes. Add water, onion, salt and pepper. Cover and simmer for 1 1/2 hours. Add carrots, peas, and cook until vegetables are tender. If desired gravy may be thickened by stirring in one tablespoon flour mixed with four tablespoons cold water. Serve with mashed potatoes for a border.

Favorite Cream Pies

Tasty, easy-on-rations cream pie fillings that can be made quickly

DUE to sugar rationing and extra time-consuming duties of the housewife, pies, in many households, have become a "once-in-a-while" treat. The men, though, and the women too, do like to have pie, so here are some ideas to save time and sugar in pie-making.

When you are making pastry make three or four extra pie shells and keep them on hand. They store well in a cool, dry place. This will not use much extra time and the shells will be ready for use when you are in a hurry. Every housewife has her old stand-bys that she can whip up in a hurry but these recipes may grow monotonous with repetition and often they call for quite a bit of sugar. Try varying a favorite recipe.

These recipes use less sugar than you may have been in the habit of using but you will find that they are very palatable and quite sweet enough.

If you have been fortunate enough to have bees and have a plentiful supply of honey, you may substitute honey in the following recipes, cup for cup, if for every cup of honey used you add 1/4 teaspoon baking soda and reduce the liquid in the recipe by 1/4 cup.

Cream Pie Filling (Basic Recipe)

4-5 T. granulated 1/4 tsp. salt
sugar 2 c. hot milk
1/4 c. bread flour or 2 eggs
3 T. cornstarch 1 tsp. vanilla

Mix the dry ingredients. Gradually add the hot milk and mix until smooth. Cook in a double boiler for 15 minutes, stirring constantly until the mixture thickens, afterwards occasionally. Beat the eggs slightly with a rotary beater and gradually add the hot mixture. Cook 3 minutes longer over boiling water. Cool, add the vanilla and pour into a baked pie shell. Top with meringue or whipped cream and serve.

Chocolate Cream Pie

Melt 2 squares unsweetened chocolate in the hot milk, or combine 2 tablespoons cocoa with 2 tablespoons melted shortening and add to the hot milk. Beat with a rotary beater until smooth before adding to the dry ingredients.

Caramel Cream Pie

Caramelize the sugar in a saucepan. Add the hot milk and let simmer, but

do not boil, until melted, and then add to the dry ingredients.

Butterscotch Cream Pie

Use brown sugar in place of white. Melt the sugar with 2 tablespoons shortening or butter and brown slightly, being careful to avoid burning it. Add the hot milk and simmer until melted, but do not boil, then add to the dry ingredients.

Coffee or Mocha Cream Pie

Steep 1/4 cup ground coffee in the hot milk over boiling water. When it is well steeped (about 10 or 15 minutes) strain through a cheesecloth and add to the dry ingredients.

Maple Cream Pie

Omit the sugar and instead use 1-3 cup maple syrup and add 1 teaspoon cornstarch or 2 teaspoons flour to the dry ingredients.

Toffee Cream Pie

Crush a five cent toffee bar into tiny pieces. Sprinkle into the pie shell before adding the filling, or stir into the cooked filling and sprinkle a few pieces on top. In the filling use only 1 1/2 to 2 tablespoons sugar.

Fruit Cream Pies

Use bananas, peaches, pears, cherries, apricots, berries, apples, orange, etc.

Use any desired fruit cooked or raw. If cooked fruit is used, drain and boil down the juice. Substitute this juice for part of the milk in the recipe but do not add the juice before the filling is cooked or it will curdle. If the fruit is sweetened use only 1 1/2 to 2 tablespoons sugar in the filling.

Orange Cream Pie

Use only 1 1/2 cups hot milk. Add the grated rind of 1 orange to the beaten eggs. Omit the vanilla and instead stir in 1/2 cup orange juice and 1 tablespoon lemon juice. Stir until smooth before pouring into the pie shell.

Lemon Cream Pie

Use only 1 1/2 cups hot milk. Add the grated rind of 1 lemon to the beaten eggs. Omit the vanilla and instead stir in 1/2 cup lemon juice. Stir until smooth before pouring into the pie shell.—D.J.M.

Placing All Shoes

Devices planned to keep footwear where it is easy to find, yet out of the way of the busy housewife

By PHYLLIS FIELD COOPER

MOST homemakers, especially those on farms, will agree that the problem of storing the family's shoes, boots, overshoes and rubbers is very often one of their "domestic headaches"! When cleaning day arrives, one must resort to the back-breaking, time-wasting chore of picking

room adjoining a modern farm kitchen)—even in the farmhouse shed.

Where the family is large, the need for such accommodation is more urgent. If proper provision is made for the convenient storage of such footwear, the housewife will be saved a great deal of unnecessary work and valuable time. The footwear will then have a definite place of storage and can more easily be located when wanted.

Though there are several satisfactory methods of providing storage for the work footwear of the farm, we suggest the flat slatted removable rack built up from the floor about two or three inches. A piece of old carpeting or heavy cardboard cut-to-fit should be placed just under the rack to catch the mud and wet from the footwear.

Where it is possible, every farm kitchen should be provided with an auxiliary or general utility-room. In this room all work other than the actual preparation and serving of meals is carried on, such as separating cream, churning butter, canning fruit and vegetables and the general laundry work of the family. Such a room obviates a great deal of confusion which at times can become exasperating when in the hurry of preparing, cooking and serving meals.

It is in this utility-room that ample provision should be made (or in the kitchen if there is no utility-room) for the accommodation of all outdoor work clothing and footwear. A generously sized wardrobe or built-in closet for the

clothing, augmented with compartments for the farm work boots as well as house shoes and slippers will prove most satisfactory. A great deal of unnecessary cleaning can be avoided by each member being able to slip into house shoes or slippers immediately upon entering either the kitchen or a utility-room.

Fig. 3 suggests a conveniently planned

up footwear of all kinds from the clothes closet floors, from under the beds, or from the floors in the kitchen, work-room or back shed.

In every home, provision should be made for the proper storage of the family's footwear and this can be done in a number of quite inexpensive ways. Cloth pocket shoe bags, wooden racks, metal racks, slatted racks, shelves or deep cupboard drawers are all satisfactory ways of caring for footwear.

First, let us consider the types of shoe storage suited to bedrooms. Where floor space is limited, the cloth shoe bag with pockets for six pairs of shoes may be purchased ready-made, or it can be made at home from heavy cretonne, figured cotton ticking or cotton denim trimmed with colored bias binding and with more pockets if necessary. If hung on the inside of a clothes closet door, a full-length bag will accommodate ten pairs of footwear (shoes, rubbers, slippers, etc.).

There are commercially made racks for shoes which can be attached to closet doors or on the wall but where there is sufficient floor space, the built-in slanted shoe shelf is preferable (see fig. 1), to a straight shelf as it takes up slightly less floor space and the footwear is more accessible. The slanted shoe shelf may be placed just under the garment rod, or, should two or more shelves be necessary, they may be built at opposite ends of a closet with each shelf placed not less than seven inches apart. A slanted shoe shelf taking up 8 by 18 inches of floor space will accommodate at least two pairs of large shoes.

A similar type of rack can be made by simply placing two wooden 1x2-inch slats (see fig. 2) between two walls in a closet. If, however, there is any quantity of "out-of-season" footwear to be cared for, drawers built in a clothes closet provide better protection from dust and light. Then, if one prefers portable storage for footwear, there are commercially made drawer-chests for the purpose.

Probably there is no place in the home where storage for farm work shoes, boots, overshoes and house slippers is more necessary than in the farm kitchen, or in the utility-room (the work-

ned combination wardrobe for work clothing with benches on either side under which are removable slatted wood racks three inches from the floor for the work footwear. Just under each bench top which is hinged and lifts up is a compartment for house shoes and slippers. A built-in unit of this type should be as near the outside door as possible.

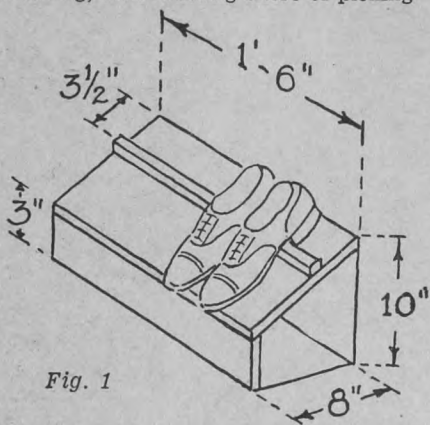


Fig. 1

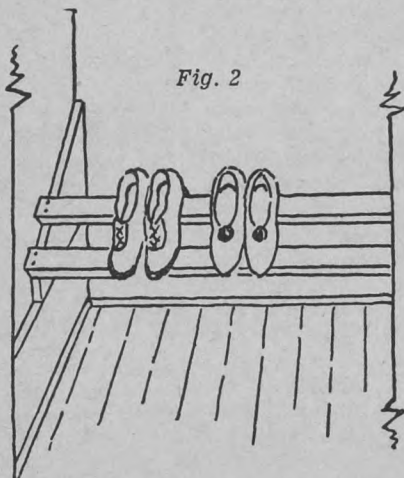


Fig. 2

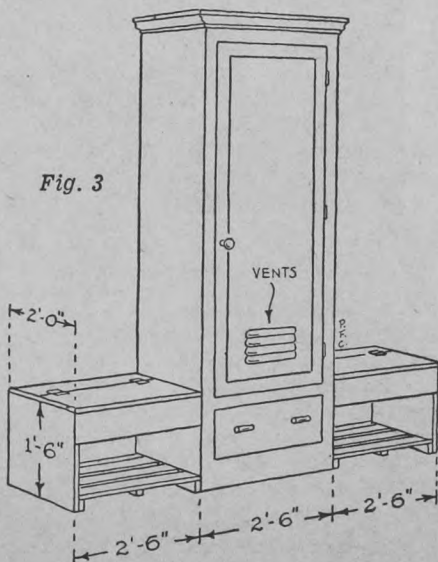
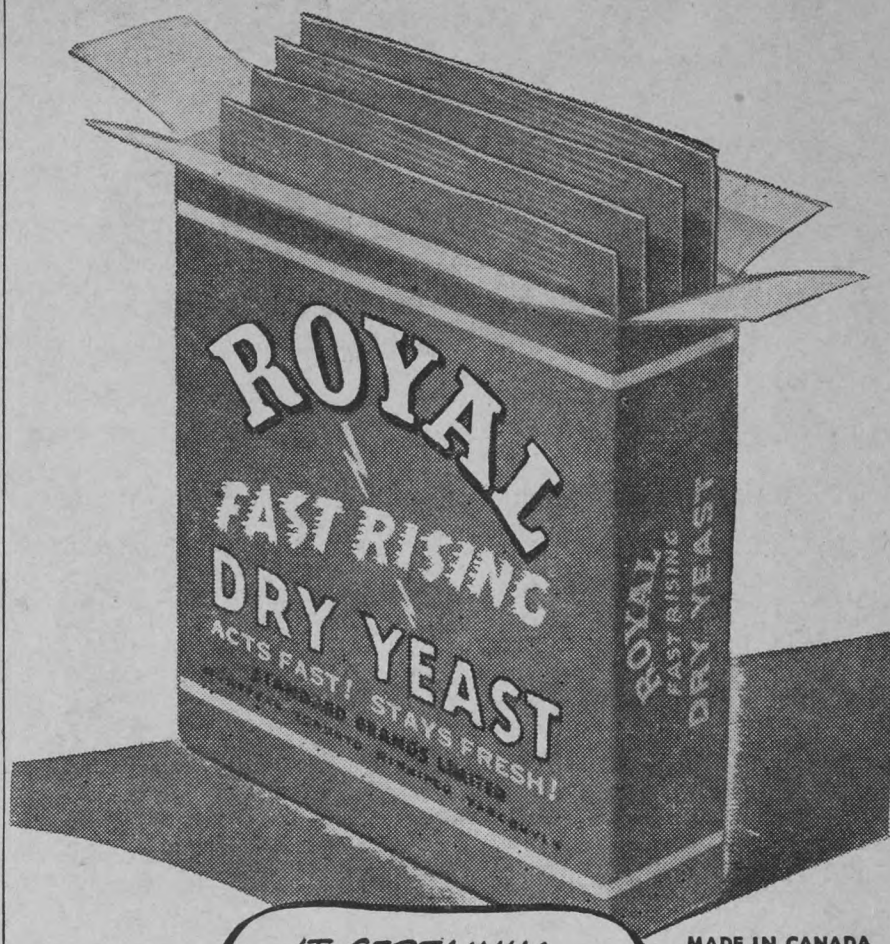


Fig. 3



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The Assault on Dirt

Age-old struggle of keeping dirt out the house brought up to date

By MARGARET M. SPEECHLY

PROBABLY each generation of home-keepers since the beginning of time has complained about the floors. Even today the struggle to keep ahead of dirt and grime is going on continuously. Most of it originates outside, so let's concentrate on the back door. If mud, gravel, dust and grease can be kept out, the battle is half won.

How about the door-yard? A good pathway leading to the house does a lot towards keeping floors clean. Cement dries off rapidly and provides something firm to stand on even if the rest of the ground is a quagmire. Walking along a strip of cement and up cement steps, removes quite a bit of dirt sticking to feet, large or small.

When cement is not to be had, large flat stones or rows of bricks, sunk evenly into the earth are a good substitute. Next best is gravel which drains off quicker than wet soil. Gravel can be quite a problem though, as it cuts into flooring if it does get into the house.

Mats at places of strategic importance keep out a lot of dirt. The back door is one of these. Be sure to have a broom to go with it and a nail to hang it on when not in use. Wire mats at outside entrances do the best job. In addition it pays to have a good scraper firmly anchored, for getting under heels.

Defenses Against Grime

A strip of coco matting running the length of the washroom or utility-room is a first-class labor-saver. I get it by the yard and finish the ends with binding sold for the purpose. Each pair of feet entering the house crosses this defense line, and judging by what I remove daily in cleaning up, it is highly efficient.

It hardly seems necessary to say that rubbers and overshoes are outer defenses against mud and grime, even though the young folk hate to be bothered with them. Even in dry weather, when going to the barn or the chicken house you'll save work by slipping on an old pair of rubbers.

But any kind of footgear only adds to

housework if left lying on the floor. Shelves or boxes off the floor, in the porch or washroom are the answer. In fact lots of put-away places are essential if dust is to be kept from collecting. To encourage tidiness have plenty of hooks for coats and scarves, some high-up for adults, and some that are low enough for small people. Pockets for mitts and shoe-bags for slippers save no end of clutter, and greatly simplify the work of sweeping.

Did you ever see anything like the dirt brought in on the men's clothes when it's dusty, or when they are cleaning grain or crushing? Some men are more careful than others about shaking overalls and smocks before coming in. A whisk hanging near the entrance is a helpful reminder. During the seed-cleaning season, I keep a pail in the washroom for collections of grain emptied from footwear.

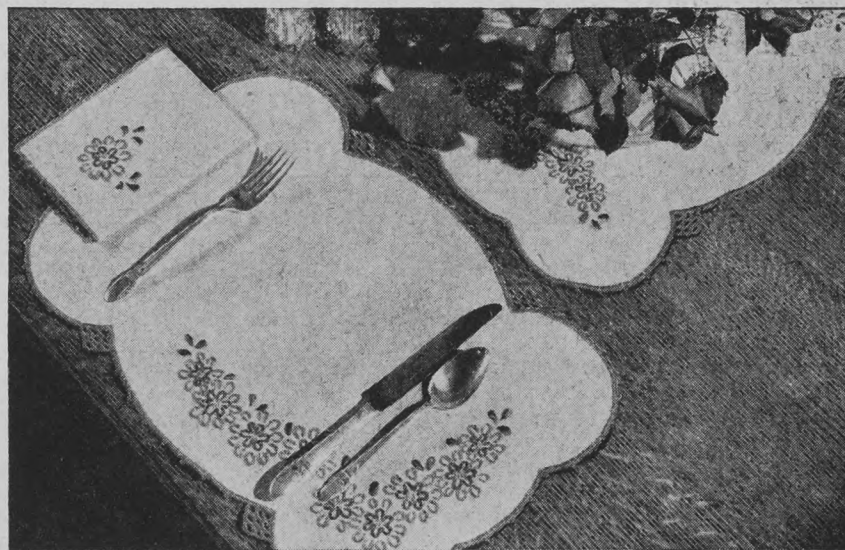
Suitable equipment for the men's clean-up and shaving is another saving of labor. A bench or stand at the right height and wide enough to avoid splashing, prevents the floor from getting wet. Something to aim at.

A heated workshop would keep a pile of dirt out of the house. Instead of carrying cans of grease to the kitchen to be warmed, the men could drape them around the workshop heater—result; less work for them and less grime in the house. Those pans of barley or other grains for the stock could be boiled in the shop just as easily. The top of the range would stay clean longer and the aroma of cooking grain would not permeate the house.

It is impossible to overhaul engines in below-zero temperatures so the only thing for the men to do is to bring in the sick machine and spread the pieces on the kitchen table. Even if the work is done in the basement, the carbon and grime remain to be removed afterwards. In an outside shop, the clean-up would be a masculine responsibility entirely. Carpentering, soldering and other repair jobs could be done in comparative

Outstandingly Pretty Luncheon Set

By ANNA DEBELLE



Design No. 696

EVERYONE who sees this unusually attractive luncheon set admires it. And so will your friends for it is just as pretty as can be.

But the interesting part of it is that it is worked all in chain stitching, using satin stitch for the leaves only. Flowers are worked in two tones of rose and the leaves are green. In addition to telling you how to do the embroidery work, we also give you directions for the crochet. It is very simple to do and makes an interesting finish. If, however you did not wish to do the crochet you could use blanket stitching, bias binding or purchased lace. You might even finish the edges with narrow hems.

Set consists of four mats, four serviettes and the centrepiece. They are design No. 696. Stamped on white linene the set is \$1.50. On ecru embroidery linen they are \$2.75. Threads are 25 cents.

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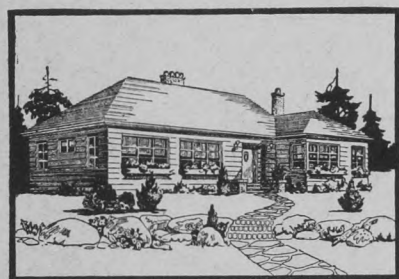
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comfort right where the tools are kept.

Then there is all the dirt traceable to the heating system. You have a good wood-box of course. At one time I put up with a grocery box that shed dirt and was a nuisance to shift. One of the best Christmas presents I ever had is a wood-box my husband made that sheds nothing and moves on casters.

Less Sweeping Required

Bringing in the wood may or may not be a messy job depending on how it is done and the type of wood used. The nearer the box is to the entrance, the less tracking there will be. The closer it stands to the range, the fewer the chances of dropping pieces of bark when fixing the fire. Perhaps you can fill your box directly from the outside through an opening in the wall.

A good arrangement for fuel is a bin large enough to hold a wagon-box of wood, in a roomy shed near the back door. The wood is put in through a door in the outer wall. To get a supply a person has only to go to the shed and reach in the bin through another door on the inner wall. No need to step outside in bad weather. Not only does this scheme save steps and discomfort, but there is always a supply of dry wood and the floors stay cleaner.

Melting snow is another job nobody loves. Just as with handling wood, coal or ashes, much depends on the skill of the worker, but in any case the traffic is heavy. Some people keep a barrel at the back door. Others use the snow-melter installed by the men outside.

Still others have a large metal tank in the cellar into which they shovel loads of snow through the cellar window. This certainly avoids making the kitchen floor dirty. So does a cement cistern, provided it is large enough for the needs of the household. The size required is governed by the number of people, their ages, the way they use water and the number of rooms to be kept clean.

Cutting Down Traffic

If the roof area is not large enough to provide sufficient runoff, try collecting water from another building in a water tank and strain it into the cistern after each rain. In the spring clean snow water from a slough or dug-out can be run into the cistern. Schemes like these lessen the traffic and keep the floors cleaner.

But even with plumbing, you may have to carry drinking water into the house. Filling the pails too full is the cause of many spills. If pails are set down in a muddy place, or are coated with ice, they will leave puddles in the house. In such cases it pays to place them somewhere to drain for a few minutes. A good stand keeps water pails off the floor. When possible cover with linoleum.

How long floors will stay presentable depends on many things, not the least being the skill of the individual. One person works neatly and smoothly; another is jerky and keeps splashing. One cleans up a spill immediately; another treads back and forth without noticing the mess. Nobody is perfect, but a careful person saves a lot of toil and grief.

There's a difference in floors too. Nearly everyone prefers linoleum of one type or another, but even then the pattern and color need to be considered. If you want a really practical covering, pick out a pattern that is neither light nor very dark. Mottled or marbled effects show the dirt less than clear colors or tiles. A neutral background with flecks or streaks of black, brown, red, green or other colors, makes an attractive flooring on which traffic does not show up sharply.

Certain tools greatly lessen the toil of looking after floors. The unavoidable spills can be quickly dealt with if you have a self-wringing mop. There are various types, but one of the simplest is a galvanized pail with a perforated cone

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in the corner. The mop is round. To use this, put water in the pail, dip in the mop, slip it in the cone, twist the handle to squeeze out the water, and then wipe up the spill. Once you own a tool of this kind you will never be without, not as a substitute for washing the floors, corners and all, but for dealing with foot-marks and splashes.

Waxing keeps floors looking clean for longer and makes sweeping easier. You can do the job quickly, without getting down on your knees if you use a long-handled applicator to spread liquid wax. When thoroughly dry, polish with a weighted brush, a tool that costs only a small amount and lasts a lifetime. You will never again attempt to do the job on your knees. Many people like the finishes for linoleum that require no buffing.

WARDROBE FOR SPRING

Continued from page 65

side of the neck or on the shoulder. These graceful touches are also adapted to the square, oval and round necklines.

This year, everywhere, there is a wealth of detailing. Dresses are showing colored embroidery on pockets, shoulders, sleeves and hems. Suits, jackets and coats are made individual with quilting, applique and trapunto. Blouses and sheers have crochet and smocking as well as embroidery and applique for trimming details. In fact, hand work is found on any garment where the design, fabric and style are suitable.

Accessories are refreshingly bright and gay. All the colors of the rainbow may be found, and many new combinations of colors are being used. Lime and lemon are the two which you will hear the most about for accessories. Another pastel color to the fore is pink. Pink, from a very faint dusty pink shade down to deep muted rose. Multi-colored accessories are going to be popular, and interchangeable sets to vary the mood of your costume will be a smart investment. Like the shortie coat, accessories may match or contrast with your outfit. Purse or gloves or both made from the same print as your dress, or contrasting printed or striped accessories are worn with a plain fabric costume.

Gloves are various lengths but the elbow-length ranks highest. Purses are medium size in a variety of intriguing shapes, colors and fabrics.

Hats are as varied and lovely as the flowers of spring. There are little sailors with veiling and bows or flowers; shiny straw off-the-brow bonnets decked with taffeta or flowers; rolls or ruffles in halos of brilliant silk; basket straws with garlands of flowers; over-sized pill-boxes; sleek, untrimmed straw worn with a coarse mesh veil; high crowned bonnets and sailors; or just a bouquet of flowers and a crisp veil held on the head with a circlet which dips down over the back of your coiffure. Most hats are adorned with multi-colored flowers or brilliant bows.

On the simpler side, and especially for the 'teen-age crowd, there is still the ever popular cloche hat and the little dutch-style hat, but in a slightly different version. Like the pompadour hair-do they now accent height at the back of the head instead of the smooth-top or the built-forward line.

MANY designers are using scarves to great advantage but not in any of the usual ways. Instead of the scarf being an added attraction to your costume designers are making them an actual part. One designer has actually inset bright triangular scarves into skirts of plain dresses. Brilliant accessories are fashioned from matching scarves. One tied around your head in

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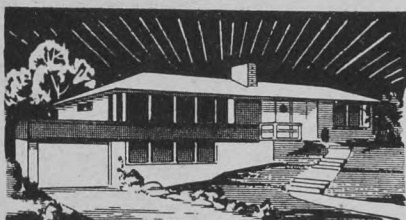
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any desired fashion and one as a belt, or a dickie, or a bag for your purse.

With a scarf to match the one on your head carry out the color scheme in the rest of your costume. Knot all four corners of a large square scarf together and carry it over your arm with your purse and small parcels dropped in the "bag." Or with a smaller square slip your belt through it and wear it as a gay pocket. Wear a long straight scarf as a belt or loop it through your belt in a large, draped bow worn at the side. Any shape of scarf may be converted into some kind of a dickie. Tie it loosely around your neck or criss-cross it and tuck it into a low V neckline. Or try knotting one corner of a square or triangular scarf to your belt and then just letting it hang nonchalantly in a splash of color.

Another attractive old favorite that has returned, but for dress wear only, is the choker. The most popular choker is the black velvet style but this year we tie them at the back and in the front we fasten a variety of brooches and stones. If you wish, these may be purchased already "studded." Necklaces are being made in choker styles also with three or four rows of beads on one fastener so that they fasten up snugly around the base of your throat.

Style this year is refreshing and will emphasize a woman's charm rather than her chic. "How pretty you look" is going to be more complimentary than "How smartly dressed you are!" To achieve this pretty look it is not necessary to buy a new wardrobe nor is it necessary to have all these latest ideas incorporated into your supply of clothing. The real secret is to be really well groomed and not too severely dressed.

Take stock of your present wardrobe and to it add one or two new sets of accessories. Those multi-colored striped and flower decked sets of accessories are wonderful for zipping up several costumes. Add a couple of bright scarves and vary your tricks for wearing them. Then last year's clothes that are in good repair will be bright, new, 1945 costumes.

To give your clothes proper care and thus get the most out of them you must first know what proper care is for each garment. Prepare for this by learning all you can about the material or the garment when you buy. First of all make sure what the fibre is. Don't decide that it is cotton because it looks like cotton. It may quite possibly be rayon. Ask the sales-clerk what it is and if she is not sure, look at the tag while she goes to "make sure" from her department manager. If any directions are printed on the tag, follow them religiously. Once you know the fibre content and the type of finish you can easily find out the most suitable type of cleaning for your garment.

When you buy a washable garment or material be sure that the thread, buttons, trimmings, etc., are also laundry-fast. Remember the old proverb, "A chain is only as strong as its weakest link."

Buy both material and style to suit the purpose for which you want the garment. Don't expect a sheer blouse with long sleeves and worn with a wool skirt to do duty as a housedress. It just won't. And besides it doesn't look half as pert in the kitchen as a crisp little cotton dress. Generally speaking, smooth finished materials are more soil-resistant than the dull finished or napped materials are.

Keep your coats and suits well aired, brushed, pressed and mended, and don't forget that coats (even that black one that doesn't show the dirt) need a periodic trip to the cleaners for the sake of their health.

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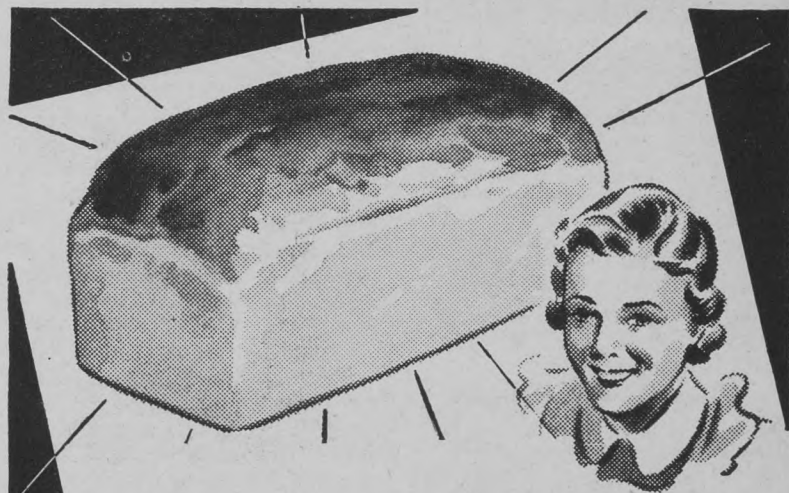
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No. 2551—An adorable cut-for-action frock to delight the heart of any wee girlie. Cut in sizes 1, 2, 3, and 4. Size 2 requires 1¼ yards 35-inch fabric with ¼-yard contrasting.

No. 3759—A pet style with a box-pleated suspender skirt which is suitable for a wool suit or a sturdy cotton two-piecer for summer. Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6, and 8. Size 4 requires 2½ yards 35-inch fabric. For animal applique send for Transfer Pattern No. 11216 which includes 30 different children's motifs.

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No. 3790—Soft, simple and charming with a flower design that is easy to work out in colorful braid, ric-rac or embroidery. Cut in sizes 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20 years. Size 16 requires 2¾ yards 39-inch fabric with 5 yards ric-rac. Applique design included.

No. 3899—A trim two-piecer that may be made either as shown or in the collarless version. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, and 50 inches bust. Size 36 requires 4½ yards 39-inch fabric.

No. 2537—Dramatically slim with a long torso and simulated peplum to achieve this year's silhouette. Cut in sizes 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20 years. Size 16 requires 3½ yards 39-inch fabric.

No. 3725—The applique may ask a question, but you won't in this slim princess frock with its graceful, fluent lines. Cut in sizes 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20 years, 36, 38, and 40 inches bust. Size 16 requires 3½ yards 39-inch fabric. Applique design included.

No. 2590—Girls love this jumper with its new style suspenders. With No. 3879 it makes a Mother and Daughter set. Cut in sizes 8, 10, 12, and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1½ yards 54-inch fabric for the jumper; 1½ yards 35-inch fabric for the long-sleeved blouse.

No. B-3809—Slim, casual suit with the new collarless-look. Cut in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20 years, 36, 38, 40, and 42 inches bust. Size 36 requires 2½ yards 54-inch fabric.

No. 3879—A simple, gracefully designed jumper which may be combined with No. 2590 to make a Mother and Daughter set. Cut in sizes 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20 years, 36, 38, and 40 inches bust. Size 16 requires 2¼ yards 39-inch fabric for the jumper; 2½ yards 39-inch fabric for the blouse which is included.

No. 2549—A simple, basic dress to wear with this year's multi-colored accessories. The snug midriff and softened bodice feature this spring's small-waisted silhouette. Cut in sizes 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20 years. Size 16 requires 3 yards 39-inch fabric.

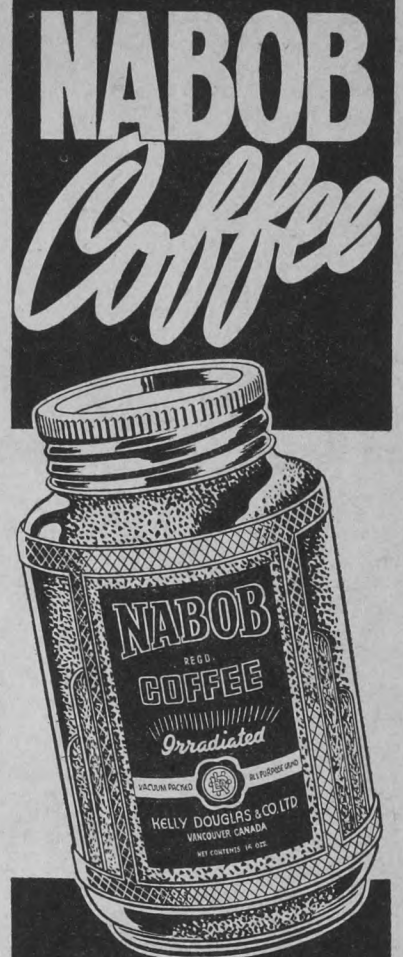
No. 2516—The overblouse to wear with skirts or suits. Make it in the popular collarless version or with a ruffle to show at the neck of your collarless suit. Cut in sizes 14, 16, 18, and 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, and 50 inches bust. Size 36 collarless blouse requires 2 yards 39-inch fabric; short-sleeved blouse with collar requires 2½ yards 39-inch fabric.

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For other views see page 65



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Add the maple syrup and salt to the eggs, stir in the hot milk, then add and stir in LOVES Butterscotch Flavor. Strain into a greased baking dish, float the bread fingers to almost cover the surface of the mixture, then place the dish in a pan of hot water and bake in a 325° oven until the custard is set so that a knife inserted in the centre comes out clean (40-50 mins.). Cool and serve.

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A Pretty Complexion

Corrective routine removes the cause of unattractive facial skin

By LORETTA MILLER



Lovely Elyse Knox enjoys a wholesome lunch.

SPRING just naturally turns a young girl's thoughts to a pretty complexion. Winter winds, dry air in over-heated rooms, lack of exercise and fresh air, improper skin cleansing, wrong diet and faulty elimination are strikes against the adolescent skin. The general result is excessive oiliness, large pores and, all too often, unattractive blemishes.

Just as the cause of "bad" complexion with blemishes may be one or all of the above mentioned conditions, the corrective measure, too, should be focussed on all probable causes if the skin is to be improved.

Is your facial skin really blemished? Enough to make you want to do something about it? Then let's talk about you and your skin as though we were sitting face to face. First, consider cleanliness. I don't mean only a clean skin, but I mean cleanliness of the scalp and hair, brush, comb, washcloth, towel, powder and rouge puffs, and everything that touches your face. And how about your elimination? There is no use in overcoming one cause and leaving other contributing causes untouched.

Check first on cleanliness. One famous authority who has had great success in clearing troubled skins believes that most adolescent skin troubles are caused by unclean scalp and hair. It is her belief that if a shampoo is given each week or ten days, and if combs and brushes are kept immaculate, the first step toward an improved complexion will bring results. Second in importance in cleanliness is the necessity of using clean washcloths, towels, and puffs, and never touching the skin with soiled fingers.

Correct diet and faultless elimination are of equal importance, especially if your skin is oily and blemished. In this case avoid an abundance of greasy, fried, starchy and over-sweet foods. And, unless you are on a special diet, eat liberally of fruits, vegetables, salads. Eat moderately. Eat slowly, and don't indulge in unreasonable mixtures of foods. Let common sense guide you. And drink approximately eight glasses of water each day.

If your skin is oily (dry skin is not so often blemished), and whether you have a few or many blemishes, it is well to follow this routine every day: Use a coarse-textured washcloth, well-lathered, and literally scrub your face and throat. Moisten the cloth in warm water, rub your cake of mild soap over it, then use a rotary motion upward and outward over your face and throat. See that the skin close to your hairline gets a

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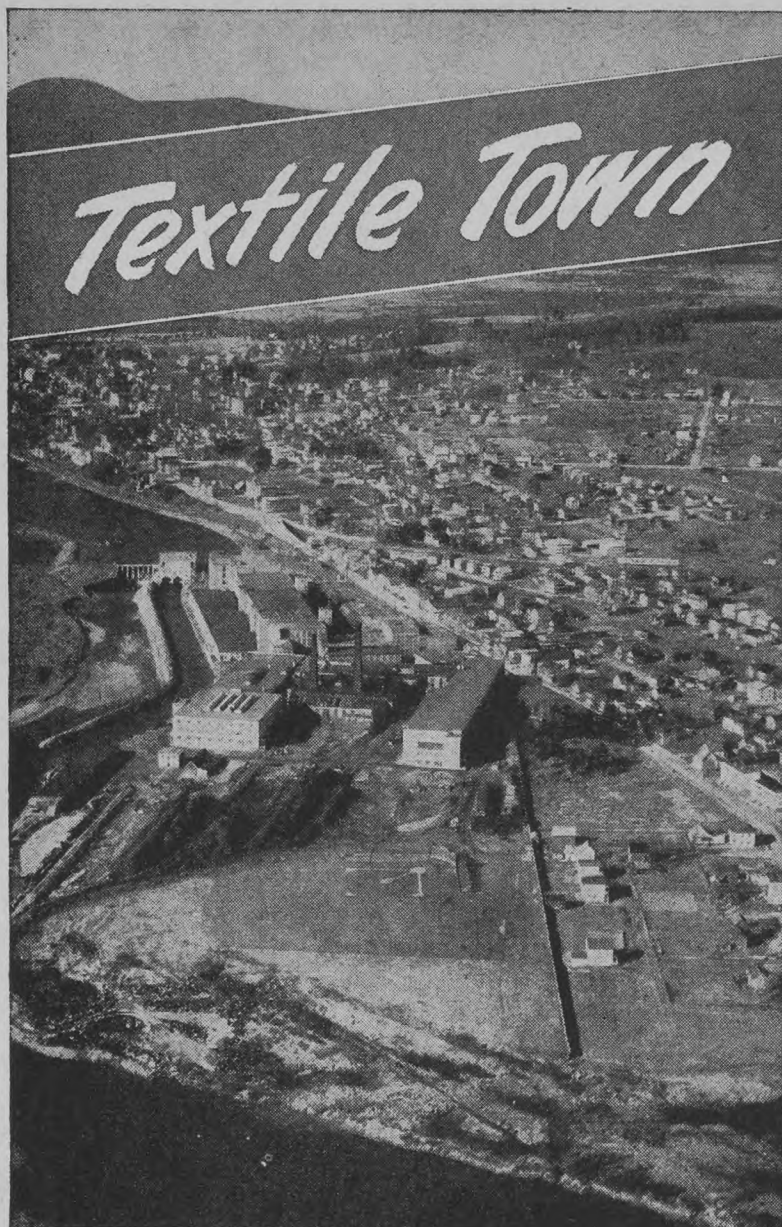
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Aerial view of Magog with Dominion Textile Plant in foreground.

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Be sure to sign your name and address to all correspondence. Frequently letters are received with either name or address missing and it is necessary to hold up the correspondence until the subscriber writes us again. Give special attention to these details before sealing your letters.

thorough scrubbing. Then wring out the washcloth in clear water and rinse all soap from your skin. Use a clean turkish towel for drying your skin. Follow this daily routine for two weeks.

Then continue this cleansing method but add the use of a soft-bristled brush to your facial scrubbing. Use a complexion brush, if you can get one, or use a man's shaving brush or a soft-bristled baby brush. Moisten the brush with warm water, rub it over your cake of soap, then gently scrub your face. Rinse off all soap and finally dash lots of cold water over your newly cleansed skin. Dry with a soft towel. If this scrubbing seems too harsh, use the brush every second or third night until your skin becomes accustomed to this added stimulation.

If your skin does not show a noticeable improvement after adhering to the above suggestions for a month or six weeks, here are further suggestions to help you:

In place of using your regular mild facial soap, use a good sulphur soap. First cleanse your skin as usual, then moisten your hands, rub them over the cake of sulphur soap making a good lather, and massage this lather over your skin. Let the sulphur lather remain on for two or three minutes, then rinse off with cold water. Be particularly generous with the lather-massage over nose, forehead and chin, or wherever blemishes appear and the skin seems oiliest.

Thorough cleansing not only cleanses, but also stimulates under-active oil ducts and slows down, or normalizes, oil ducts which are over-active. Right circulation has more to do with one's well-being than is generally realized. The swift flow of blood through the veins does much to keep the body healthy and lovely, the eyes bright and clear, and the complexion in the pink.

As an aid toward keeping up circulation, by all means get enough exercise each day. If your daily activities do not include full body exercise, take a brisk walk for two miles or so. Walk with your head high, shoulders thrown back. Breathe deeply as you swing your arms and step along at a fairly swift pace. You'll sleep more soundly and rest better if you get some fresh air and exercise every day. Of course I know that many of you are working overtime and getting more than your share of daily exercise.

If your skin is dry and blemished, a thin covering of baby oil should be used each night after thoroughly cleansing the skin. Also, the facial scrubbing should be doubly gentle in order not to encourage undue dryness. Baby oil is made by a well-known manufacturer of talcum powders and other toiletries, many of which are made especially for babies. It may be purchased in drug and department stores. The baby oil is soothing and lubricating.

Check and double check on your daily beauty care if you want to help overcome an oily, blemished complexion. See that hair and scalp are shampooed when necessary and that your brush and comb are kept clean. Keep your facial skin and everything that touches it absolutely clean.

Watch your diet and see that your elimination is perfect. Eat correctly. Sleep in a well-ventilated room and get at least eight hours' sleep every night. Drink enough pure water to flush your system, and get some form of outdoor exercise each day.

If you are thinking of your complexion this spring, and wondering how you can make it lovelier, let me suggest that you approach the corrective routine with patience and understanding. Concentrate on a well-planned routine, aimed at the many causes of an unlovely skin . . . cleanliness, improved circulation, corrected diet and faultless elimination.

Here's a springtime wish for a prettier complexion!

New Russian High Milk Breed

It is reported that a new breed of highly productive cattle yielding about 60 per cent more milk on the average than Swiss cattle, with individual yields as high as 28,000 pounds of milk, has been developed on a Russian state farm, specializing in pedigree livestock, near the city of Kostroma. This state farm was established in 1920, at which time the cattle were of mixed breeds, including Swiss Yaroslavl and Siemental. The new breed was secured by means of careful selection and crossing, and 250 cows at this state farm have average 13,889 pounds of milk. This compares with an average for Swiss cattle of 8,480 pounds for all individuals of this breed represented in the Central Register of Pedigreed Cattle in the U.S.S.R.

It is reported that the new breed combines a high yield of milk with an extremely high fat content. A world's record is claimed for one animal, Poslushnitsa II, offspring of one of the founders of the herd, yielding 31,118 pounds of milk in 300 days with an average fat content of 3.9 per cent. During the past ten years, the average weight per cow in the new breed increased from 900 to 1,100 pounds, with many individuals weighing as much as 1,500 pounds or more.

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THE COUNTRY BOY AND GIRL

Rain

By Dorothy Morrison

The rain's
A silver screen
Through which you see a world
So fresh it seems that it was made
Today.

Letty Littlechick's Bonnet

By Mary Grannan

LETTY LITTLECHICK was the proudest little chick in the chickery. The old hens who were very wise, would shake their heads and say . . . "I'm afraid some day Letty will get into trouble with her pride. She thinks of nothing but her golden feathers and her fine wings and her shiny feet, all day long."

"To say nothing of the way she struts around," said the house cat who liked to lie in the sun in the chickery. "Not one of the chickens will dig worms with her any more."

"Poor silly chicken," said Mrs. Specklewing. "Some day she's going to need a friend, and she won't have one. I think I'll have a talk with her. Maybe a bit of advice is all the chick needs."

So the kindly Mrs. Specklewing went over to the pretty Letty who was polishing her tiny feet with goose grease, and said, "Good day Letty. How are you today?"

Letty Littlechick looked up and smiled, "I'm fine Mrs. Specklewing. I'm polishing my feet . . . Haven't I the most beautiful feet? There's not a chicken in the whole place has such pretty ones."

Mrs. Specklewing smiled kindly, "But Letty, my dear, you should let someone else say that."

"Why?" asked Letty.

"Oh well . . . it would just sound better, Letty, people say you are proud," said Old Mrs. Specklewing, "and I just thought I'd tell you, so you could mend your ways."

"But I don't want to mend my ways," said Letty, "and I am proud. I think I'm pretty nice, and do you know what I'm going to get?"

"No," said Mrs. Specklewing.

"I'm going to get a bonnet . . . a beautiful bonnet to wear on my golden head feathers," said the little chick.

"But my dear Letty," said the old hen. "Chickens do not wear bonnets. A bonnet will hide your view and you need all your eyes when you're such a fat little chicken as you are. I'd advise against a bonnet."

But Letty Littlechick just laughed and said that she could take care of herself very nicely, and that she was going to get a beautiful straw bonnet that had been made for a doll, that very night and if Mrs. Specklewing would like to see her in the bonnet, to come down to the millpond right after supper. Mrs. Specklewing shook her wise old speckled head and went on with her scratching. Letty went down to the millinery shop, to get her bonnet.

It was all finished. It was green, the color of the grass. It had little pink rosebuds running all around the crown and there were violet ribbons. It was truly a beautiful bonnet, and it was truly becoming to Letty. The little milliner said, "Letty, I'm not very happy about selling you this bonnet. Now mind you, these bonnets are for dolls . . . not chickens. You'll not be able to see in this bonnet . . . I mean if a fox should come along, let's say."

Letty Littlechick laughed again, took her bonnet and went out to the millpond. She was going to use the pond as a mirror. She flew to the railing of the tiny bridge that crossed over the dam. From there she could see her reflection in the water. She kept staring and staring at the lovely picture she made. The water kept running by and as Letty kept watching herself in the running water she became suddenly dizzy. She swayed back and forth . . . and fell into the stream and over the dam.

"Help . . . help," she cried. The green bonnet was twisted over her bill and she found it hard to cheep out . . . "Help . . . help," but the chickens heard and they came running to the millpond.

A WEEK of holidays! What a grand way to begin a new month! Refreshed and rested you are ready to meet the challenge of that important last term at school, your great ambition—to be promoted to the next grade in June.

When you are asked to take part in a concert or make an announcement to your class, do you protest that you cannot? When oral composition day comes around are you "Mumbling Joe" or "Fidgety Mary?" Speaking in public when you are young is valuable training. Older people will tell you that there are many occasions when it is necessary to speak to a group of people. In a club you may wish to express your views on some question under discussion. Speaking before your class offers you an excellent opportunity to address an audience. Don't miss it!

These are the days when our interest turns to the outdoor world. It's a real joy to find your first furry crocus. Even the hoarse voice of our first bird visitor, the crow, is a welcome sound.

"It's Letty," they cried.

"Let her drown," said a black gosling. "She'll be no loss to the chickery."

But Mrs. Specklewing said, "We'd never have a happy day, if we didn't help. Altogether let's call for the sheepdog. He'll get her."

And the sheepdog came, and brought the frightened dripping chicken from the whirling waters. "I was so silly," she sobbed. "I sat on the bridge rail and looked at myself until I got dizzy." And

Ann Lankey

then she giggled, "And to tell the truth after looking a little while I discovered I looked just like every other chicken in the chickery. So if you don't mind, I'd like to dig worms with the rest of you."

Letty Littlechick is still the proudest little chicken in the chickery but now she's proud because she has so many friends.

TRACKING

(Number 3 of Series)



THE WHITE-TAILED DEER.

BR-R-R-R-RUM! From the top of the old dry poplar stub sounds the loud rolling drum of the Downy woodpecker, surprisingly powerful for such a small perky bird. An instant later, from the purplish patch of woods on the distant hillside, there comes like an answering echo the shrill, defiant ch-chick! Ch-ch-chir-r-r of Chickaree, the red squirrel, the eternal mischief-maker of the woods. The feeling of spring is in the air. The golden light dapples the purple branches, the creamy white clouds lazily drift across the soft blue sky, and on the sloping hill-sides, here and there, patches of bare earth lie dark and steaming under the warm spring sun.

As we stand listening for Chickaree to scold again, a grey shape moves among the bushes, another glides out, a sudden bound, and they stand on the open hillside, the most beautiful of the woodland creatures—two white-tailed deer. A moment they pause, ears forward, their great dark eyes questioning, then, with a flicker of white and a sideways leap, they are gone, swallowed up in the tangled thickets.

Today we will not follow them, for we are going to back track. Take out your notebook, but first let us sit down on this log and plan how we may learn the most from our tracking. At home you should have a scribbler marked off in columns as in fig. 1. Every morning near sunrise and every afternoon about sunset mark down your weather observations in the proper column. Now we will see how it works. Here are the tracks of the deer we saw, but instead of following them we will back track and see where they came from, and what they were doing before we frightened them. There is the trail leading out of that patch of scrub oak. The wind this morn-

ing is from the southwest and see, the tracks show that the deer have travelled in a general direction across and slightly against the wind. There they have pawed among the crowfoot and bear-berry vines, here they have nibbled at the dead brown leaves left on the scrub oak. All this you should record carefully in your notebook, not forgetting the place back there where they dipped up and chewed a mouthful of snow or here in this poplar bluff where they have eaten the dry pea vine and pawed among the stunted hazel bushes.

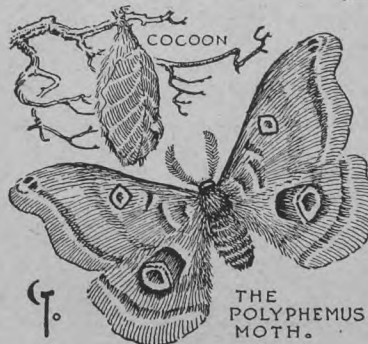
As you back track farther and farther the tracks become fainter and here and there under the trees where the sun has not yet penetrated, you can see a skiff of snow over the tracks. You know (if you were up extra early) that it stopped snowing about 5 a.m. so the snow over the tracks tells you that the deer were here before that time.

Now the tracks come from a different direction, the southwest. Why? Your weather notes tell you. Last night while the snow was falling, the wind was northeast and the deer travelled more or less against it. A deer trusts his nose, and travelling against the wind he can scent an enemy in time to avoid danger.

Look, just inside this tangle of brush bordering the open field. Here are the two beds where they slept. Now our back tracking ends, for the tracks leading to the beds are lost under the new - fallen snow. But the woods hold other pleasures for you. Here is

a stunted oak where the deer have fed. Look, here on this twig. Does it not look like a rolled-up leaf? Look carefully. It is a cocoon. Take out your jack knife, carefully cut the twig from the trees and take the cocoon home. Keep it in a cool dry place and early in May, the sleeping tenant will waken, stir about and emerge at last, one of the loveliest of our moths, the exquisite Polyphemus.

There are a thousand and one delights that await you along the natur-



THE POLYPHEMUS MOTH.

alist's trail, and these are but a few of them. Go out into the woods and learn to be as much a part of them as the birds and animals themselves. But go now, for though the world is old, you are young, and the smiling face of nature will never be so lovely as today. —Clarence Tilenius.

Take a Whirl at Twirl

TWIRL is a game anyone can play. It calls only for steadiness of hand and a bit of headwork thrown in for good measure. As an amusing table game you will find it is "tops."

To make the playing board, get a piece of wood about 6 inches wide and 12 inches long. Mark on the board the spiral tracks shown in the diagram and paint on the various sections as indicated. The tracks should be 3/4-inch wide. In the centre of the board hollow out a slight depression and paint it black. Now cut some 1/2-inch wide strips of thick but pliable cardboard and glue these to the board along the spiral tracks. Quick setting model airplane cement will do very well, or you may use some really substantial wood glue. Ordinarily flour paste or mucilage will hardly serve the purpose unless you reinforce the runway with gummed paper.

After you have painted the score chart on the board, give the whole thing a good coat of shellac or clear varnish.

Each player is provided with five marbles. Players shoot in turn, taking all five shots while up at the board. The marbles are placed on the starting line and given a sharp flick with the forefinger. After all five marbles have been fired, the score is taken, and a different player leads off.

The chief playing rules to remember are: (1) If a shot stops before reaching a colored area it does not count, that is, the player is allowed another turn. (2) At the end of each round (5 shots) points are allowed as indicated on the score chart. (3) A marble in the centre hole counts 10. (4) The game goes to 100 points. (5) If a marble stops on a color dividing line, you add the values of the two colors touched and divide by two to get the score.

If you paint your marbles to correspond with the five colors on the board, or use the colored marbles of a Chinese checkers game you can make Twirl doubly interesting by adding the rule that if a marble of any color stops in an area of the same color, the score for that shot is doubled.

Twirl is the ideal table game for the evenings you must spend indoors. Its chief disadvantage is that you will find it difficult to tear yourself away from it. —Walter King.

A Gift for Mother

COLORFUL pussy willows make a lovely gift for mother on Mother's Day, the second Sunday in May.

The fluffiest pussy willows should be gathered, and the prettiest branches chosen for the bouquet.

To color the pussies, collect some leftover pieces of bright colored chalk. Use a dull knife to powder each bit of chalk, on an old newspaper. Be sure to keep each color separate.

Dip the pussy willows, one by one, into the powders, but keep each one a distinct color.

When all have been colored, tie with a ribbon, and give your gift to your mother on Mother's Day morning. I know she will like it. —Audrey McKim.



Ad. Index

Apart from giving Guide readers a ready reference to items advertised in this issue, the coupon below may be used to order literature, samples, etc., offered our readers, by our advertisers. Advertisers offering literature, samples, etc., are numbered at the left and these numbers should be used in the coupon. Where stamps, labels, etc., are required an "X" appears alongside the number. The ad. itself will tell you what to send.

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April, 1945.

THE COUNTRY GUIDE.

Winnipeg, Man.
From the items numbered I have selected the following in which I am interested in the literature, etc., offered.

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P.O.....
Prov.....
Numbers.....
Please print plainly.



GRASS ROOTS should have something to say about the Victory Loan too. And here is what it has to say, and show. It is the Victory Cat, raised on the farm of J. I. Guenther, of Rush Lake, Sask. There is the sign of Victory, . . . right in its fur, where it can't be washed out. But nature made one mistake, which



science has corrected. She (nature) got the code letter wrong end foremost, like this: - . . . So we say to the engravers, says we, what can science do about this? So science put the picture of the cat through a reversing lens and lo! the desired result. Ain't science wonderful? And here is pussy, with the Morse code for V, and mighty proud and confident about the whole thing.

AND Coventry, of all places! From that bomb battered city R. C. Rogers writes, when renewing his subscription: You might be interested to know that through the entire war we have missed receiving only two copies of The Guide in spite of what Jerry tried to do with U-boats and bombs. We quite expected to lose more, but they kept on coming. We enjoy reading them. Your Time Marches Past, although a month or so late when it reaches us, is always very good. In your January issue you mention sunflowers. I had one in my garden which had 22 flowers on it—one large head and the others breaking out in individual stalks all up the stem . . . I wanted to cut it down as it was self set right in the middle of my small back yard garden plot and was shading my onion patch too much but the good wife said, no, no, so we let it grow.

Canadians rejoice that, perhaps before this issue reaches our Old Country subscribers, the bombings will have become only a sad memory.

ONTARIO is not going to let B.C. get away with anything in the pumpkin line. Down there they like any kind of pie as long as it's pumpkin pie and they specialize in growing them three to the dray load. Just look at this. There can be no question about it. The camera tells the truth, and nothing but the truth, though not always the whole truth. But here it tells enough of the truth to furnish each member of a large family with a quarter-section of good old punkin pie every day for months 'n months. Yum! Yum!



[Photo by Canadian Post Card Co., Toronto.]

JAS. A. DONAGHY, Lavenham, Man., read that squib in Grassroots last month about the farmer who led no e.z. life and then sent us the following, which he copied out as a boy over 60 years ago.

There is a farmer who is yyyy enough to take his eeee, and study nature with his iiii and think of what he cccc. He hears the chatter of the jjjj as they each other tttt and cccc that when a tree d kkkk it makes a home for bbbb. A pair of horses he will uuuu with many haws and gggg, and their mistakes he will x qqqq while plowing for his pppp. In raising crops he all x llll, and therefore little oooo; and when he hoes his soil by spells, he likewise soils his hose.

ONCE upon a time we ran an item about threshing in the hill country somewhere. The tractor had to be set on one side of the hill, the machine on the other and the belt run through a badger hole. Now along comes Cecil Wunder, of Shilo, Sask., with a strange tale of the time he threshed in northern Saskatchewan. He pulled into a farmer's place that was so hilly that they had to set the tractor on one hill and the threshing machine on another. The belt was so high in the air that they



could drive a load of grain under it. How they got the sheaves up to the machine Cecil doesn't say but Jimmy Simpkins solved that problem. Needless to say it was before the help shortage and the farmer wasn't suffering from a heart condition.

OUR B.C. subscriber who wrote to say that Mr. Tillenius had the horns of the deer on backward (October cover) wishes us to say that he has consulted a library on natural history and finds that Mr. Tillenius has placed the horns correctly on his painting of the Virginia deer. He continues: All the deer in this vicinity, and there are many, mostly mule deer, have their antlers pointing forward. The same is true of the elk, moose and practically all the others, the Virginia deer being the exception. I wish to say thanks to Mr. Tillenius and good luck to him as an animal painter.

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APRIL, 1945

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THE COUNTRY GUIDE BOOK DEPT.
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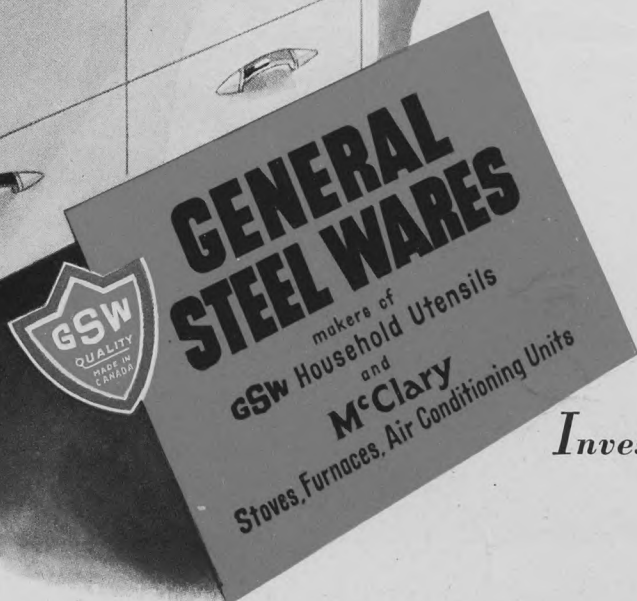


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Once LOST by water or wind erosion or other causes this TOP SOIL cannot be entirely restored for generations—maybe not for a thousand or more years—no one knows definitely, but it is known that the *fertile* TOP SOIL with all its elements cannot be made in a lifetime. It is the responsibility of EVERY FARMER, therefore, to CONSERVE the top soil—the producing power of this earth—the ONE thing without which LIFE and civilization could not exist. AGRICULTURE is the foundation stone of our country and civilization as a whole—FARMING is and will always be our world's most important occupation. The present and future NEEDS mark every farmer as the Man with a Mission. Today, this year and for all your years you must give thought to producing food and fibre at lowest possible cost and perhaps in ever increasing quantities, but YOU must also continuously give thought to preserving the producing power of YOUR LAND—the land you farm. "Go West Young Man" is out. Except for man-made land by irrigation, damming, draining or reclaiming in other ways no more virgin land is available to any important extent. Your children and their children and their children's children will have to depend largely for life and a living on land now available.

Much good American land has already been depleted or entirely lost by erosion. In many other lands erosion alone in the past has been the chief cause of hunger, famine and all the accompanying pestilence and terror which eventually destroyed civilization and to a large extent national existence itself. A large part of China and parts of India are examples.

It is time for all farmers to realize that OWNERSHIP and FARMING of land means a way of life and a living with all possible modern advantages, but also the responsibility of holding the LAND in trust for future generations and our country. Farmers must so work their soil that it bears good crops at low cost, and YET leave the land's producing power as good or better than when they took it over.

Let us remember that in ages past man did not always have the MEANS—the modern machinery, modern

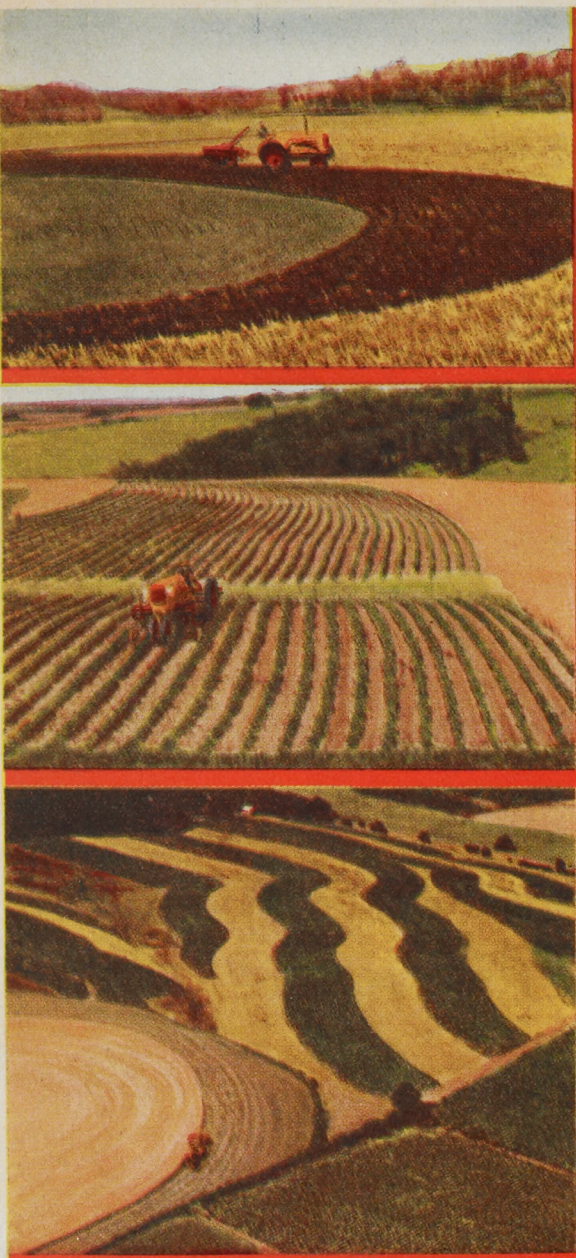
methods and power to do as you can do. Remember there has been more progress in the last 100 years than in all the ages before. With this progress the farmers' responsibilities have likewise increased. There are modern machines and methods available today that will make the "old fashioned" virtues of thrift, honest work, and "saving for a rainy day" help every farmer to gain for himself and his family a better living through *greater* PRODUCTION and *better* CONSERVATION. We now know that there has never been enough food and fibre for all those living on this earth. Only here in America and a few other places have dire want and famine for whole sections of the population been defeated . . . and this only during the last few decades—These are the years during which farmers cooperating with manufacturers USED Modern Methods and Modern Machinery. You have earned for yourself the highest standard of living ever attained by any agricultural people anywhere in all the world at any time, and you have helped all other Americans to a higher standard of living, too. Now we must give thought to the future and the generations yet to come.

To attain his full, just place in the world, the farmer must first have MODERN FARM MACHINERY, not that it will make his life a "bed of roses" but it is the only means by which he can achieve gigantic production goals and still preserve the soil's wealth. With it he does his work faster thus allowing him more time to take an interest in the affairs of his country.

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